

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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## TRADE MINISTER ON FUKUDA MEETING WITH U.S. NEGOTIATOR STRAUSS

OW170549Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 17 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda intends to meet with U.S. special trade negotiator Robert Strauss while they are in Bonn for the seven-nation summit in a bid to find a breakthrough in the deadlocked Japan-U.S. negotiations for tariff cuts for industrial products, it was disclosed here Monday [17 July].

Acting Prime Minister Kenji Fukunaga said Fukuda made this intention known when he telephoned Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, early Monday.

Regarding the outlook for future Japan-U.S. negotiations on the problem, Komoto said it was necessary for the government to watch the U.S. attitude carefully. At the moment, the government has no intention to make a new offer for tariff cuts for such "political items" as computers and color photo films, for which the United States is demanding that Japan lower its tariff rates drastically.

According to Ministry of International trade and industry sources, Ushiba may stay in Bonn longer than scheduled to continue talks with Strauss, depending on the U.S. official's attitude at the meeting with Fukuda.

## SONODA INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON BONN SUMMIT PROSPECTS

OW151255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 15 Jul (KYODO)--Japan faces a severe situation at the forthcoming economic summit in Bonn due to pressure from the United States and European countries, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Saturday [15 July]. Japan will demand that the U.S. step up efforts to control inflation and achieve an expanded but balanced world economy, he said.

On the north-south issue between developed and developing countries, he said Japan would carry out economic aid and cooperation not only for Southeast Asia but also for Africa to promote regional prosperity and solve international conflicts in these areas. Sonoda was interviewed by KYODO at his Paris hotel just before flying to Bonn with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

On prospects of the summit, Sonoda said the situation will be extremely difficult. It is unlikely that all parties will be satisfied with results, he said. Sonoda feared that the participating nations, especially the United States and Britain, might be preoccupied with defending their own positions, while putting all responsibility on others. No problem will be solved by only blaming others, he said.

Asked what Japan will propose at the summit, the foreign minister said stabilization of dollar, a key currency, was Japan's top concern. The most urgent need now is to attain balanced growth of the world economy through liberalization and fighting against recession, but the plight of the dollar could result in a balanced reduction.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has attributed the U.S. deficit to massive inflow of industrial products from Japan and West Germany, discounting the view that the deficit has been by huge oil imports, he said. However, even if Japan cuts exports to the United States, continued inflation in the U.S. will thwart Japan's efforts to reduce its trade surplus, he said.

Sonoda also made these points:

Another task to be done by Japan at the summit is to speak for Asia and Australia by introducing their opinions expressed in the Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Prime Minister Fukuda will take up the topic.

The prosperity of the developed countries depends on that of developing countries. Both the U.S. and West Germany favor Japan's plan to step up cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and West Europe in promoting assistance to the association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN).

Providing aid to developing countries will help them achieve self-government and independence and dispel conflicts. In this regard, Japan must change its diplomacy and increase aid to Africa in which it has been less interested. Sonoda is planning an early visit to Africa. It is necessary to carry out such international projects as construction of a second Panama canal and a superexpress railway system running from South Korea to China, the Middle East and Europe. Sonoda would like to propose them at a proper opportunity.

#### FUKUDA CONFERS WITH ENVOYS TO SUMMIT NATIONS IN PARIS

OW150617Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda conferred with the Japanese ambassadors accredited to the nations participating in the seven-nation summit in Bonn here Friday [14 July] to hear their briefings on domestic conditions in the countries and discuss what attitude he should take at the summit to be held Sunday and Monday. Fukuda, who arrived here early Friday, is scheduled to leave here for the West German capital Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama. At the meeting, the ambassadors told the prime minister that the six other industrialized nations were expected to take much tougher attitudes toward Japan at the Bonn summit.

Earlier Friday, he also conferred with a total of 22 Japanese ambassadors, including the ambassador to the Soviet Union, to exchange views on European conditions, relations between Japan and Europe and diplomatic problems. Fukuda is scheduled to confer with French Premier Raymond Barre Saturday morning.

#### SRV DELEGATION DENIES REPORT ON PHAN HIEN REMARKS

OW151133Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 6 Jul 78 p 2 OW

[Text] SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien, now visiting Japan, was reported (by JIJI) to have "indicated for the first time that the SRV 'understands' the Japan-U.S. security treaty" during his talks with Vice Foreign Minister Arita on 5 July. In this connection, AKAHATA has directly questioned the Vietnamese delegation. The delegation replied: "It is not true. He only stated that he would take note of (Arita's) views."

#### KYODO REPORTS DRAFT OF PROPOSED TREATY WITH PRC

OW160656Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jul (KYODO)--A Japanese draft of the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty says the treaty will not be directed against any specific third country and both countries will oppose hegemony of any country or group of countries in the world, it was learned Saturday [15 July].

Treaty negotiations will begin in Peking on July 31.

Informed sources said the Japanese draft consists of a preamble and five articles. The sources said the draft faithfully conforms to the principles laid down in a Japan-China joint statement signed in Peking in September, 1972 on normalizing their relations.

With regard to the controversial "anti-hegemony" clause, the draft extends the scope of its application from the Asia-Pacific region, as in the 1972 joint statement, to the whole world, the sources said. The draft says both countries will increase personnel exchanges and promote economic cooperation.

The treaty is proposed to be valid for an indefinite period. It may, however, be terminated at one year's notice from either party. Japan will propose that instruments of ratification be exchanged in Tokyo, the sources said.

The sources say the government intends to exchange an annex clarifying that the treaty will not call for any joint action by the two parties, and whether or not a hegemonistic situation exists will be a matter to be determined independently by each side according to its own foreign policy.

The sources observed that the controversial "anti-hegemony" clause and a related annex would be the subject of negotiations between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua.

According to the sources, the gist of the Japanese draft is as follows:

Article 1: The treaty will obligate Japan and China to promote amity and develop friendly relations between them.

Article 2: The two countries will agree to establish durable relations of peace and friendship on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and reciprocity. The two countries will settle disputes between the peaceful means and will not resort to threat of force.

Article 3: The treaty will not be directed against any specific third country. The two countries will not seek hegemony in the world and will express opposition to any attempt by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony.

#### JAPANESE CITIZENS IN VIETNAM TO BE REPATRIATED

OW150615Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (KYODO)--A group of 120 Japanese residents in Vietnam will be repatriated later this month, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. They will arrive in Tokyo July 23 on the return flight of a chartered All-Nippon Airways (ANA) plane, which flew to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) the previous day carrying a delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association to visit that country. They are the second group of Japanese to be repatriated from Vietnam. The first group of 54 Japanese returned home last January.

Most of those returning this time are either married to Vietnamese or had settled as merchants in Ho Chi Minh City. Because foreigners living in Vietnam under communist rule are not permitted to take regular jobs, the returnees applied for permission to return to Japan. Of the 120, about 40 possess Japanese nationality, while the rest are Vietnamese nationals. It is believed that about 80 Japanese will remain in Vietnam after the July 23 group returns to Japan.

## LABOR MINISTER ISSUES FISCAL 1977 WHITE PAPER

OW140447Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Jul (KYODO)--Labor Minister Katsushi Fujii issued a fiscal 1977 white paper on labor Friday calling for joint efforts by government, management and labor to attain full employment amid recessionary times.

The report, approved by the Cabinet the same day, pointed to continued easing of demand for labor since the so-called oil shock of 1973 and increasing unemployment, mostly among persons of middle or advanced age.

The effective ratio of job offers to job seekers dropped to 0.56 in 1977, a record low, from 1.76 in 1973. For persons above 45 years of age, the ratio stood at 0.2 a sharp drop from 1.19 4 years earlier, the report said. Workers fully unemployed totaled 1.1 million in 1977, up more than 0.4 million from 1973.

As to wage trends, the report noted expanding gaps among industries and firms. It attributed the trend to emphasis on saving jobs by both management and labor in industries and firms hard hit by recession. The report said unemployment would remain a pending problem awaiting solution for the national economy.

To alter the industrial and social structure, the report proposed to **employ more manpower** for public service and other tertiary industry rather than in manufacturing.

The report proposed to boost business to improve the employment situation, to secure employment opportunities to meet the need of shift workers, to extend the retirement age to 60 to stabilize employment for persons in middle or advanced age. It also proposed improving working conditions for women part-time workers and stabilizing prices.

## STEELMAKERS TO STOCKPILE IRON ORE IN AUSTRALIA

OW150923Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (KYODO)--Mitsui and Co. Ltd and six Japanese steelmakers will stock up Australian pelletized iron ore in Australia and this country under the foreign currency loan system, Mitsui announced Friday.

Under the joint plan drafted by Mitsui and the six blast furnace steelmakers, 1,820,000 tons of pelletized iron ore worth about yen 8.3 billion will be stocked in Australia and 950,000 tons worth around yen 4.2 billion stocked in Japan. The pelletized iron ore is to be purchased from the Robe River Mining Company in Western Australia, an affiliate of Mitsui, by the six steelmakers.

The plan calls for acquiring the iron ore for local stocking in a period of 3 years beginning next year with payment to be made in a lump sum late this month.

## UPPER HOUSE SOCIALIST GROUP LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW140931Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Jul (KYODO)--A mission of Japan Socialist Party members of the House of Councillors left Narita for Pyongyang via Peking Friday morning for a visit to North Korea at the invitation of the Korean Workers Party. The mission is led by Isamu Koyanagi.

During its stay in North Korea until July 22, the mission plans to meet with leaders of the Korean party and exchange views on the international situation.



## NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT, PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

SK141713Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 14 July commentary: "Korea Must Be Reunified in an Independent Manner"]

[Text] The fatherland's reunification is a most pressing national task which cannot be delayed for even a minute. The basic stand consistently assumed by our party and the government of the republic in their struggle for the country's reunification, is to attain the fatherland's reunification through the Korean People's independent effort without any interference by foreign forces whatsoever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We have assumed an independent stand that the fatherland reunification problem should be solved by our people themselves without any interference by foreign forces whatsoever on the condition that the U.S. imperialist forces withdraw from South Korea.

Assuming an independent stand in solving the fatherland reunification problem has stemmed from the nature of the fatherland's reunification--our people's internal affair. This is an essential requirement for our people to assume a stance of being masters in accomplishing the fatherland's reunification.

In principle, our country's reunification is related to the restoration of the territory and people which have been plundered by foreign imperialists and to the establishment of national sovereignty nationwide. The decisive factor in solving the national domestic affairs of regaining national sovereignty is the independent might of our people--masters of the country.

It is obvious to everyone that the foreign forces which have divided the country out of their wild desire for aggression, will not provide the Korean people with reunification. Only when the Korean people believe in their own might and rise to solve the reunification problem with a lofty sense of responsibility of being masters, can they overcome the difficulty in pursuing reunification and expedite it at the earliest possible date.

The sacred right and duty of the Korean people to obtain and exercise the right for self-determination cannot be yielded to anyone. Assuming an independent stand in solving the reunification problem is an essential requirement for attaining the fatherland's reunification in line with the people's desire and interest.

Today all the Korean people in the North and South desire to attain the fatherland's reunification in a peaceful manner through joining their efforts. The history of the past 30-odd years since the division of the people shows that this desire of our people can be fulfilled with the elimination of foreign forces, aggression and interference. The reality of today, when foreign forces and traitors in collusion with them have frantically run amok to perpetuate national division and to prepare for war, more clearly shows this. Only when all the people of the North and South unite together to repel foreign forces, we can attain the fatherland's reunification in a peaceful manner, adopt a socialist system to meet the desire and interest of all the people and open a broad path for the prosperity of the people.

Attaining the fatherland's reunification in a peaceful manner is a sacred task of helping our people assume full responsibility and the role as masters of Korea and of demonstrating to the world the spirit of our people who are wise and courageous. Our people have built national culture and developed the economy with their wisdom and capability since ancient times. They have safeguarded the independence of the fatherland and their dignity by resolutely repelling foreign aggressors' repeated aggressive maneuvers.

By holding in high esteem great Comrade Kim Il-song--the people's sun--as their leader, our people have been able to greet a new era of great national prosperity. Under the great leader's wise leadership, our people have defeated imperialists on two occasions in one generation, and have successfully performed the difficult and complicated revolutionary task of liberating the people and of constructing a new society. Our people, who suffered extreme backwardness and poverty in the past, have built a dignified, strong socialist nation in the northern half of the republic under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, which no one can underrate.

There is no doubt that, if our people pioneer their own future and fulfill the national cause of the fatherland's reunification, they will further demonstrate their glory. Indeed, the principle of independence set forth by our party is the embodiment of the basic principle of the great chuche ideology that the master of one's fate is he himself and that the might of pioneering his fate rests with him in solving the reunification problem. This totally complies with our people's desire and the trend of the independent era.

The policy for the fatherland's independent reunification, as set forth by our party, has won the enthusiastic support and sympathy of all world people, as well as the Korean people, because this policy reflects the surging desire of the people living in the independent era and the feasibility of the solution of the reunification problem.

Entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' forceful occupation of South Korea and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treacherous acts, our country's reunification has not yet been realized. Today the imperialists have invariably pursued the wild desire of forever holding South Korea as their colonial and military base by perpetuating our country's division.

Challenging the voices of the world demanding an end to the foreign forces' forceful occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have hushed up the pledge for the withdrawal of their forces from South Korea, and have more frantically run amok to prepare for an aggressive war against Korea. While shipping larger quantities of modern lethal weapons to South Korea, the imperialists have maneuvered to fabricate two Koreas by abetting the fascist Pak Chong-hui clique in this maneuver.

Because of this maneuver, more grave difficulties have been created on the path of the fatherland's future reunification. The traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has frantically run amok to perpetuate national division by actively following the imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea. By zealously clinging to the policy of relying on foreign forces, the rascals have converted South Korea into a colony of both the United States and Japan. Traitor Pak Chong-hui, who has degraded the South Korean economy to an entity subordinate to foreign capital by introducing huge sums of foreign capital, has begged his masters for more dollars and weapons, thus eagerly pursuing militarization of the economy and war preparations.

In particular, the treacherous Pak Chong-hui, ignoring the demand of the people and the trend of the times for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, has begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, and has indiscriminately run amok to perpetuate national division. Blatantly clamoring that division is better than reunification and that tension must be increased for the purpose of preventing the U.S. forces from withdrawing, the rascals have deliberately maneuvered to increase tension in the country. All these maneuvers have been deliberately carried out by the puppet clique to lay an artificial obstacle on the road to independent reunification by helping foreign forces further step up their interference in the reunification problem and by fanning the sentiment of confrontation and war between the North and South.

The unfavorable development of the situation, as far as the future of reunification is concerned, urgently demands that our people should hold higher than ever before the banner of independent reunification to smash the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas, so that they can fulfill the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: I think that if foreign forces' interference in the Korean problem is eliminated and if other nations do not carry out hindering maneuvers, Korea's reunification will surely be achieved in accordance with our desire, though it will take a longer time.

Forcing the imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and eliminating foreign forces' interference are prerequisites to the realization of our country's independent and peaceful reunification. Those who have violated our people's sovereignty for more than 30 years by occupying South Korea through force of arms and are the ringleaders who have tried to divide our country by fabricating two Koreas, are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The imperialists' forceful occupation of South Korea and interference in our domestic affairs can never be legalized.

There is no reason whatsoever for them to continuously remain in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should unconditionally and immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and with their pledge, taking along with them their aggressive armed forces. They should not interfere in our country's internal affairs. This is the unanimous desire and demand of the Korean people and peace-loving world people who desire Korea's reunification.

Refuting reliance on foreign forces is an essential requirement for ending foreign forces' interference and for attaining the fatherland's reunification through our people's independent efforts. Our people have learned a bitter lesson in the long history of national disaster that relying on foreign forces brings about national ruin--a reality which our people learned from the misfortune and sufferings experienced by the South Korean people due to the U.S. imperialists' forceful occupation of South Korea.

Because traitor Pak Chong-hui---an ugly toadyist--has again crowned himself with the puppet clique's presidential crown through fraud and swindling, South Korea has been gripped by foreign forces, thus creating a more grave obstacle to our people's future struggle for independent reunification. Only when we drag from power the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique, which has sought pleasure and long-term power by clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces and by selling the country and people, will there be a bright prospect for independent reunification. Those who worry about the fate of the country and people, and who oppose subjugation and division and desire independence and reunification, should not tolerate the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's policy of relying on foreign forces and should thoroughly destroy this policy.

The struggle for attaining the fatherland's reunification through banishing foreign forces is a fierce struggle waged between patriotism and treachery. Today when we are on the crossroad of perpetual national division and reunification, a true way for fatherland reunification is to make the patriotic forces of various segments in the North and South firmly unite together into a single entity.

When all the people of the North and South firmly unite under the banner of independence, the US imperialists will be compelled to withdraw from South Korea, and the splittists maneuver to divide the people will be destined to failure. Our people will uphold the banner of independence and will surely attain the country's reunification by themselves.



## ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK150632Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, on 7 July Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had an exclusive interview with the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN correspondent in his country.

Commenting on the Korean question in the interview, he pointed out that the Korean people strongly demand the nation's peaceful reunification. Saying that U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed that Korea's reunification must be attained. Then, he noted: An opportunity to get involved in political activities should be given to all South Korean democratic forces which long for reunification. Peaceful reunification will not only provide conditions for the democratic development of the Korean people, but will also constitute a benefit to many nations, including Japan, and would be a factor contributing to the security of Asia and that of the entire world.

## Vice Foreign Minister Meets Ceausescu

SK152239Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

A report says that the Romanian President on July 13 received Yi Song-hi, Korean vice-minister of foreign affairs, on visit to his country at the "Neptun" resort. The vice-minister of foreign affairs courteously conveyed to him the colour documentary film "Visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to Our Country," the gift from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The vice-minister courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Nicolae Ceausescu. Inquiring after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Romanian president expressed warm thanks for his personal letter, cordial regards and gift.

Recalling with deep emotion his talks with the great leader during his visit to Korea and the course of the visit, he expressed satisfaction over the excellent relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea, between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the two peoples.

Expressing his wishes for an early reunification of Korea, he declared that Romania actively supported the policy of the Workers Party of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He wished the great leader great success in his noble work and good health and a long life.

Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to Romania, was present on the occasion. Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister, was on hand.

## JOINT PARTY-GOVERNMENT MEETING DISCUSSES NONALIGNED POLICIES

SK150418Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--A joint meeting of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on July 12.

The joint meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was attended by the members and alternate members of the political committee of the Central Committee of the party, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, and members of the Central People's Committee. Heard and discussed at the joint meeting were the approach of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the questions to be discussed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States scheduled in Belgrade between July 25 and 29 and the action line of the delegation of our country which will attend it.

At the joint meeting, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made an important concluding speech clarifying the stand of our party and the government of the republic towards the questions facing the non-aligned movement at the present juncture. Underscoring, to begin with, the significance of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States to be held in Belgrade, the historical venue of the first conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries which marked the beginning of the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting noted: Today the internal and external situation of the non-aligned movement is very complicated and entangled, and, for this, our movement is undergoing twists and turns, but the situation as a whole is developing as ever in favour of the peoples who are advancing under the banner of independence.

The non-aligned movement which appeared on the historical scene as an independent political force, reflecting the powerful tide of independence, is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era. It forcefully inspires and stimulates the struggle of the peoples against aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for the building of a new society and exerts a great influence on the world revolutionary cause and the development of the international situation. In the past period, a number of international problems were fairly solved by the joint struggle of the non-aligned countries. This proved that the arbitrariness of the imperialists could be brought to an end in the international arena and all the problems be settled in the interests of the peoples, provided the non-aligned countries struggle in unity.

Referring to the new advancement made in the work for the implementation of the declaration and resolutions adopted at the Colombo summit conference and the manoeuvres of the imperialists and the dominationist forces for curbing the development of the non-aligned movement over the last two years since the conference, the joint meeting pointed out: The imperialists, seized with uneasiness and fear at the development of the non-aligned movement, are resorting to more persistent and undisguised machinations than ever before to keep off the influence of this movement and sap and undermine it.

The imperialist forces leave no means untried in their efforts to maintain their old dominating position and subjugate again the countries which have won independence and plunder them. Lately, in particular, all the dominating forces such as imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism are engaged in fierce scrambles everywhere in the world to draw non-aligned countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and splitting them, and are craftily scheming to disorganize the non-aligned movement. Taking advantage of the territorial and economic problems and other problems in dispute, which are legacies of old colonialism, and the difference in system, faith and religion, they are driving wedges, sowing discords and inciting hatred and antagonism between non-aligned countries, and putting them against each other.

This has led to a grave phase where certain non-aligned countries hate and antagonize each other and even end up in armed conflicts. This is really an unhappy and heart-rending thing.

Stressing that one must not remain an onlooker at such situation, but all should join efforts to settle it without fail, the joint meeting noted: The abnormal occurrences among the member states of our movement are temporary difficulties created on the way of our advance.

The present situation makes it urgent for the non-aligned countries to form a united front against the forces of imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism and answer with the strategy of unity their splitting and alienating manoeuvres and scrambles.

Paying great attention to the question of achieving the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting stressed: It is the basic point in achieving the unity and cohesion to oppose imperialism, firmly adhere to the principles and policies of the non-aligned movement and uphold the inherent characteristics of our movement. It is a vital problem in developing the non-aligned movement to promote the unity among the non-aligned countries as best they can today. Their commonness is bigger than their differences and the strength uniting the non-aligned movement is greater than that dividing it. Unity is a source of the invincible strength and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the antiimperialist common cause.

Noting that the non-aligned movement has grown to be such a mighty force, though it has undergone ordeals, ever since it took its first historical step forward in Belgrade 17 years ago, because it has achieved unity and cohesion under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the joint meeting stressed: They will win only when they are united. If they are broken up into pieces, they will be destroyed one by one. This is a truth proven by history.

One should not argue which nation is progressive and which is not within the non-aligned movement nor should one classify its member states into opposed groups, but seek unity on the basis of the traditional non-aligned policy.

Stressing that the non-aligned movement is a movement demanding independence for its original mission and its member states are all struggling to uphold national independence, achieve economic self-sustenance and defend sovereignty, the joint meeting notes: This indicates that our movement itself is a progressive force. No nation now wants to be controlled or to be dependent on others. This is the common idea of the non-aligned nations and herein lies the basis of their unity and their concerted advance.

The problems in dispute between member states of the non-aligned movement also must be settled in accordance with the idea of unity and cohesion. There will be no problem insoluble when the non-aligned countries truly respect this idea of our movement and show the spirit of trusting each other and cooperating with each other.

The differences and disputes between non-aligned countries should be solved through negotiation by the parties concerned through an organic combination of their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

As for the border disputes between member states of the non-aligned movement, each nation should respect the present borderline and desist from going beyond it, and in case one side has crossed the present borderline, the dispute should be fairly settled on condition that it returns to its original position.

Touching upon the intrigues of the imperialists to split the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting pointed out: Now the imperialists are gadding about, styling themselves "arbitrators" of disputes, but, in fact, they only make the matters more complicated, render the dispute more acute day by day and delay the solution of the problems endlessly.

The non-aligned countries are brothers who are struggling side by side for common goals and ideals. The spearhead of our attack must be directed against the imperialists who oppose us, threaten us and commit aggression against us, and in no case it should be directed against non-aligned countries advancing together for common goals.

Stressing that the question of straightening out the situation created within the non-aligned movement today and achieving unity and cohesion boils down, in the long run, to the question of whether each country maintains independence or not, the joint meeting noted: The principle of independence demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It demands one to oppose to be subjugated or to subjugate others.

Only when the non-aligned countries uphold the principle of independence can they defend their rights and dignity as member states of the non-aligned movement, remain faithful to the idea of this movement and successfully solve all problems arising in international affairs. Therefore, one must under no circumstances allow the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country to be encroached upon, but strictly oppose foreign domination and interference of any form.

If the non-aligned countries uphold independence, the imperialist and dominationist forces will find no room to sneak into our movement and the baton of any country will not work. The master of Africa is the African people, the master of Asia is the Asian people and the master of the Arab region is the Arab people. Therefore, the problems of these regions must be solved under any circumstances by the peoples of these regions themselves.

Pointing out that it is the intrinsic nature and idea of the non-aligned movement itself to defend political independence and right of national self-determination and oppose the interference and domination of outside forces, the joint meeting stressed: If one, contravening this idea, renounces independence and allows interference and domination, this will constantly create a complex situation within the non-aligned movement and, furthermore, fling open the door to the imperialist and dominationist forces.

It is, of course, natural for one to render support to the people of a country when it rises against imperialist aggression; this is an internationalist duty of the non-aligned nations. But no country should interfere in another's internal affairs or intervene in another's civil war.

The joint meeting further noted: The political independence of a country can be really solid and true only when it is consolidated in reliance upon the strength of its people, the master. If each member state of the non-aligned movement firmly adhere to independence in its home and foreign policy, the present difficulties created in our movement will be surmounted and unity and cohesion be achieved and this movement will display a greater force.



Declaring that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dignified member state of the non-aligned movement, has always firmly united and closely cooperated with other non-aligned countries in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress and made active efforts for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, holding high the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the joint meeting affirmed that in the future, too, it will contribute to the noble cause of the non-aligned movement against imperialism and other dominationist forces and for defending independence by discharging the lofty duty it assumed to the non-aligned movement.

Then the joint meeting noted that imperialism and colonialism which spelled so much misfortunes and sufferings to mankind have not yet given up their aggressive desire, but are committing aggression and interference, suppression and plunder in new forms, and stressed that the important task facing us today is to end the imperialist colonial rule remaining on the globe.

Pointing out that an arms race of vast scale is now under way in the world against the purpose and desire of the peoples for peace and security, the joint meeting stressed that it stands out with urgency to take practical measures for preserving and consolidating peace and easing international tension.

Clarifying the consistent stand of our party and the government of the republic calling for an end to the arms race of the imperialists and general disarmament, a total ban on nuclear weapons and their destruction, the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign military bases in others' territories, the joint meeting stressed that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as always resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists who are hastening arms race and aggravating tension, only talking empty words and deceiving the popular masses behind the curtain of "peace" and "disarmament" and merge their efforts into the struggle for the implementation of the resolution of the non-aligned conference on disarmament.

And the joint meeting laid stress on the establishment of a new international economic order, one of the most serious questions facing the non-aligned and developing countries at present.

For the establishment of a just and equitable new economic order, it is required to unite strength in opposing imperialism, the defender of the old order, and strengthen economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and achieve economic independence.

The old international economic order is an offspring of colonialism and a lever of imperialist domination and control, exploitation and pillage. By using this lever, the imperialists try to continue taking away the wealth of the developing countries. Experiences show that a new economic order cannot be established apart from the struggle against imperialism. The non-aligned countries should bring a collective pressure to bear upon the imperialists by further strengthening their unity and solidarity.

For the establishment of a new economic order, it is important for the non-aligned and developing countries to exchange experiences and technique and cooperate with each other in economy, while struggling against imperialism, the joint meeting said. It noted: If 100 or more developing countries exchange with each other one kind of good experience and technique they will possess 100 kinds of experiences and techniques.

If the non-aligned countries help and teach each other and strengthen versatile economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each others needs, they can do a big job and achieve economic independence without relying on big powers.

When the non-aligned countries build an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, they will be able to build up the nation's economic life by their own efforts, repulsing the interference in their internal affairs and economic aggression and pressure of outside forces and further develop cooperation among nations on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity and, furthermore, accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever unite strength with other non-aligned countries and struggle actively for the establishment of a new economic order against the imperialists exploitation and plunder.

In conclusion the joint meeting expressed the firm belief that all the attempts of the imperialists and all other dominationist forces to disrupt and undermine the non-aligned movement will be foiled by the united struggle of the non-aligned countries and the movement will steadily grow in strength and develop on its track.

The joint meeting of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endorsed the stand of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic toward the questions to be discussed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries and the action line of the delegation of our country to be sent to the conference.

NODONG SINMUN CLAIMS U.S. MOVES INCREASE RISK OF WAR

SK140348Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 12 Jul 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul article: "The U.S. Imperialists' Frantic Scheme for New War Preparations Behind the Screen of Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Today the frantic scheme for new war preparations by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has reached a very dangerous phase. Because of this, the danger of war is increasing daily and situation has become more tense on the Korean Peninsula.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Further stepping back from their pledge to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. authorities have accelerated war preparations against our republic and armed expansion on an unprecedentedly large scale. The U.S. authorities have accelerated full-scale preparations for a new war against our republic. The scheme of the imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for new war preparations is seen in the current building up of their aggressive armed forces in South Korea.

Over 2 years have passed since the United States announced a pledge to withdraw its forces from South Korea, but the number of the U.S. soldiers in South Korea has been greatly increased. According to a report, the number of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea as of the end of March this year has increased by approximately 900 since the end of last year. The United States is not only dragging in new types of weapons and military equipment to strengthen their forces occupying South Korea but is also building new military installations in South Korea on a large scale.

As is already known, the United States has planned to deploy some 270 planes of various types, including the latest F-15 Eagle fighter, in South Korea and the Pacific area in fiscal year 1978 in accordance with an operational deployment plan of the U.S. Air Force.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists have transferred many lethal weapons to South Korea and have provided it huge amounts of military aid to strengthen the military potential of the South Korean puppet army. The United States plans to transfer modern lethal weapons and operational equipment worth \$8 billion to the South Korea puppet army in 4 to 5 years. At the same time, the U.S. administration is trying to get congressional approval of a bill concerning the transfer of military equipment worth \$800 million to the South Korean puppet clique in the name of "compensatory measures."

A large quantity of modern lethal weapons, including various types of missiles, tanks, fighters and naval ships is being dragged into South Korea. In addition, the imperialists are dragging huge amounts of ammunition stocked in military bases in Asia and the Pacific area into South Korea. Recently, they announced that ammunition held by U.S. forces in Okinawa would be turned over to the South Korean puppet army.

Needless to say, this scheme by the U.S. imperialists in a bid to strengthen the war potential of the South Korean puppet clique is aimed at provoking an aggressive war against our republic by whipping up the puppets. The imperialists' scheme for a new war behind the screen of troop withdrawal is also revealed by the fact that they have mapped out an actual operational plan against our republic and are accelerating the realization of this plan.

Bellicose U.S. elements are continuously sneaking into South Korea to hold war talks with the South Korean puppet clique. In the period of January to May this year many bellicose elements, including the secretary of defense, the Army chief of staff and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Command sneaked into South Korea. Their trips were said to be to discuss the "compensatory measures" in the wake of troop withdrawal, but were in fact aimed at accelerating new war preparations. At the secret war meetings of the bellicose U.S. elements with the puppets in South Korea, the so-called "strategy of short-term operations" already mapped out by the imperialists was discussed in detail. In particular, this strategy has been further reinforced and supplemented by the so-called "emergency mobilization plan" prepared by the U.S. imperialists to dispatch their huge aggressive armed forces to South Korea in case of war.

As is already known, the imperialists have deployed the 5th Air Force, the 7th Fleet and the 3rd Marine Division in a chain from the Japanese islands and Okinawa, from Micronesia, and from Hawaii, with the Korean Peninsula as their target. At U.S. military bases around the Korean Peninsula, mobile strike forces, which can move anytime, have been augmented.

Recently, the U.S. Defense Department decided to send nine Air Force squadrons, three brigades of the 3rd Marine Division, several dozen naval ships from the 7th Fleet and numerous armed forces from the U.S. mainland to South Korea in case of war in Korea to support the ground forces stationed in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists plan to organize the so-called "ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command" this year to complete their war command system. Even more grave, the U.S. bellicose circles have mapped out an "emergency plan for nuclear war," thus blatantly preparing for a nuclear war against the Korean people. The imperialists have deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea and on U.S. military bases in Japan and the Pacific.

This lays bare the dirty nature of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs and their viciousness in accelerating new war preparations under the signboard of troop withdrawal. They have waged powder-reeking war exercise rackets in South Korea every day together with the South Korean puppet army.

All these facts show that the adventurous scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for new war preparations has reached a very grave phase and that a dangerous situation has been created in Korea in which war may be ignited again at any time. This also proves that there has been no change in the U.S. policy of occupying South Korea and that the imperialists' aggressive ambition to dominate all of Korea by force has not changed at all.

While clamoring about peace in Korea by holding up the signboard of troop withdrawal, the United States actually has no interest in peace and is dashing along the dangerous road of military adventure. They are trying to justify their scheme for new war preparations in South Korea by clamoring about "balance of power to cope with the threat of southward invasion," "compensatory measures" and "implementation of a commitment" to the South Korean puppets. This is foolish sophistry. Their criminal nature cannot be covered up with falsehood and deception.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic scheme for new war preparations in South Korea is aimed at maintaining their colonial rule over South Korea and at pursuing their aggressive ambition against all of Korea and Asia. The imperialists are trying to hang on to South Korea premanently by occupying and using it as a strong point to oppose our republic, to check the revolutionary forces of Asia, and thus to maintain their colonial rule in this region.

Proceeding from this, the United States is abetting the South Korean puppets in division and confrontation by tenaciously clinging to its "two Korea" policy and supporting the division by force. Korea is one of the most important targets of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme for new war preparations perpetrated under the signboard of troop withdrawal--an attempt to touch off another war--vividly lays bare their sinister nature as aggressors. The adventurous schemes for new war preparations and for perpetuating the national division by domestic and foreign splittists have been a basic key factor of increasing tension in Korea, threatening peace in Korea and creating an obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme for new war preparations must be blocked. Reunification in Korea must be realized through peaceful means. If the imperialists continue to cling to their indiscreet war policy, nothing good will result. It will only expedite their ruin. The United States must look straight at reality, must relinquish the reckless scheme for a new war against the Korean people and must immediately withdraw all aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea as called for by the UN resolution and as it has pledged.

#### PARTY PAPER SCORES U.S. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PLAN

OW151709Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--On July 12 the U.S. House of Representatives approved a plan for appropriations for U.S. Army military construction for fiscal 1979, scaled at 21,743,000 dollars. NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that the approval of this plan for the construction of establishments of fuel storage and ammunition dumps at the U.S. military bases and airfield equipment in South Korea fully betrays the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists on Korea.

The commentary continues: They noisily advertized the "troop pullout," but are acting quite contrary. The recent step of the U.S. House of Representatives clearly proved the discordance between the words and actions of the United States in the question of "troop pullout."



It is now openly trying to upset its "pledges of troop pullout." Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea a new tank battalion armed with up-to-date technical equipment and turning over large quantities of weapons and military supplies to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the commentary goes on: As a result, South Korea is being reduced to an area where huge aggressor armed forces are massed and a dangerous hotbed of war.

The preparations for a new war in Korea, stepped up by the U.S. imperialists behind the smokescreen of "troop pullout," strip naked the cunning and vicious nature of their "double-dealing tactics" and their heinous and dirty colour as war maniacs donning the mask of "peace." Noting that the present U.S. administration is following its predecessors' policy of Korean aggression, the policy of occupation of South Korea and the hostile policy towards our republic, the commentary says: This diametrically runs counter to the demand of the times and the desires of peaceloving people the world over.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize that it will not be beneficial to them to persist in the war preparations against the Korean people. They should discontinue at once the new war provocation manoeuvres and immediately and completely withdraw their aggressor forces from South Korea.

#### ALLEGED U.S. ATROCITIES DURING KOREAN WAR RECALLED

OW151657Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

["U.S. Imperialism Is the Inveterate Enemy of the Korean People"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27) the Korean people denounce with national indignation the brutal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during the past Korean war.

In Korea the U.S. imperialists committed diabolical atrocities which would have made even the Hitlerites turn away in disgust. The U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed all cities and towns in the northern half of the republic and reduced our land to ashes in the true sense of the word. Crying that communists should be brought back to the stone age, they savagely bombed hospitals with a red-cross mark, schools and cultural relics.

During the war they destroyed more than 8,700 factories and enterprises, 6,000 hospitals, clinics and schools, 260 theatres and cinema-houses, dwelling houses with a floor space of 28 million square metres and thousands of cultural and welfare facilities and devastated more than 370,000 chongbo (one chongbo approximates one hectare) of cultivated land.

Indelible are the murderous outrages committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people during their temporary occupation of the northern half of the republic. Mass slaughter of people by the U.S. imperialists in Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province, fully showed their cruelty and brutality. Having occupied Sinchon in mid-October 1950, they indiscriminately massacred people, sucklings, old people and women included. They used most atrocious methods in slaughtering people--burning them to death, burying them alive and throwing them alive into reservoirs. While occupying the county for fifty days or so, they massacred more than 35,380 people, a quarter of its population.

In May 1951, an investigation group of the Women's International Democratic Federation on the Atrocities of U.S. Imperialism in Korea said in their report that in those areas which were temporarily occupied by the U.S. Army, hundreds of thousands of peaceable inhabitants together with their family members, young and old, were tortured, burnt and beaten to death or buried alive.

Such massacre and tortures were more cruel than those perpetrated by the Hitler Nazis during their occupation of Europe.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors used without hesitation germ and chemical weapons. They dropped germ and gas bombs in many areas including South Pyongan Province to kill a large number of people. The brutal bombing and murderous outrages perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea clearly proved that they are blood-thirsty beasts, most truculent and vicious enemy of the people.

Our people clearly remember the monstrous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the past and are burning with the firm determination to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon them. They must look squarely at the trend of history and stop running riot. They must withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all their weapons including nuclear weapons, as they pledged and the UN resolution demands.

#### PRC ENVOY HOSTS FETE MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-DPRK ACCORDS

SK151321Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-China Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, PRC ambassador to our country Lu Chih-hsien arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu Hall on the evening of 11 July.

Placed in due respect at the banquet site were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people.

Invited to the banquet were Comrades So Chol and Ho Tam and functionaries concerned such as Cho Myong-son, Kim Ki-nam, Kim Song-kol, Pak Chung-kuk, O Kyong-hun, Kim Kil-hyon, Kim Yong-yon, (Kim Haeng-yul), Kim Sok-chin, (Yi Hu-kyom), and O Mun-han.

Attending the banquet were personnel of the PRC Embassy in our country, (O Sol), head of the theater construction delegation from the PRC Ministry of Culture, and (Hong Yon-kae), leader of the Chinese women's volleyball team, which is currently staying in our country.

At the banquet Lu Chih-hsien spoke first and Comrade So Chol next. Participants raised their glasses to the immortal friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China; to the long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's great leader and the Chinese people's close friend; and to the long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people's wise leader and the Korean people's close friend. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### NODONG SINMUN REPORTS PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO ALBANIA

OW151701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

["Foreign News Columns of NODONG SINMUN"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Albanian Embassy in Peking on July 7 on China's forced cessation of aid to Albania and bringing back of its experts.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1058 GMT on 15 July, in its regular daily press review reports that "papers print a note sent by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China to the Albanian Embassy in Peking."]

## PREMIER PRESENTS PRESIDENT'S CONSTITUTION DAY SPEECH

SK170615Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 17 July 78 SK

[Speech read by Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha on behalf of President Pak Chong-hui at ceremony in Seoul's Sejong Cultural Hall on 30th anniversary of Constitution Day--live]

[Text] Dear people: Thirty years have now elapsed since the democratic constitution was formulated by our own hands. I wish to greet this day with hearty congratulations to all people of the nation for their consistent endeavors for construction of the nation and development of constitutional government.

Looking back on the past, we see that there were numerous difficulties and social disorder in the early stage following the establishment of the government. To make the matters worse, the barbarous southward invasion by the North Korean communist group had driven all Korean people into the disaster of war, and this was a most severe ordeal and crisis our constitutional government had to surmount. However, in this adverse situation, we made every effort to cultivate and nurture the fatherland, liberated from the oppression of the outside forces, into a nation of freedom, peace and prosperity. We also waged a consistent struggle against the North Korean communist group, which obstructed our efforts. While we were dealing with the many challenges and solving the problems confronting us, skepticism began to grow as to whether simple imitation of the so-called Western type of democracy would enable us to overcome the challenges and solve the problems. This led to a serious awakening among the people.

Beginning with the 1970's, rapid changes were observed in the existing order of international society because the powers of East and West were grouping for an improvement in their relations. In an effort to obstruct the reckless playing with fire by the North Korean communist group and as a result of the constant effort of our people, the door for North-South dialog opened for the first time since our government was established, and thus excitement prevailed throughout the North and South.

Under these circumstances, all-out unity and stability were essential to us. We could surmount difficulties only through independent and active efforts to cope with the rapidly changing situations both at home and abroad. We resolutely carried our reformation of the national administration through the yusin constitution of October 1972 and re-established our own democracy, which deals with our reality and helps to solve our own problems, based on the traditional spirit of all-out unity and protection of the nation.

The object of decisive action to establish the yusin constitutional government, which won the overwhelming consent of the majority of people, was to attain maximum efficiency in state affairs, to organically arrange the national strength to deal with the rapid changes in domestic and foreign affairs, and to substantially expedite the fatherland's peaceful reunification through all-out unity and on the basis of the great national strength.

Our people, with increased unity, made vigorous efforts to achieve construction on the one hand and national defense on the other by working hard in the cities and farms, homes and workshops. Thus we maintained a rapid growth despite the economic stagnation that swept the world and now foresee establishment of a highly advanced industrial nation before long. At the same time, we have firmly attained national superiority over the bellicose North Korean aggressors and now have self-confidence.

On the basis of experience and the outcome of the last 6 years, I firmly believe that the historic significance of the yusin constitution and the mission it performed for those times has clearly received the recognition it justly deserves.

People: We must recognize the numerous challenges and ordeals we face to attain the magnificent national objective of national renaissance and expediting the fatherland's peaceful reunification in the midst of keen competition on the international stage. We must surmount them with strong will and invincible confidence. This is our mission for the sake of the history of the nation. This is the constitutional spirit we uphold. The vitality of the yusin constitutional government is that it demonstrates the pride of our people both at home and abroad by coping with national crises, defending a time-honored tradition and constructing a wealthy, solidified welfare state.

Let us all devote ourselves sincerely to constant development of the yusin constitutional government, dealing sensibly with changes of the times and working with unified strength for a national renaissance. The new history of the national renaissance will be brightened by increased unity of independent people and by our overcoming all the difficulties and ordeals.

#### DELEGATES TO 11TH SECURITY MEETING WITH U.S. ANNOUNCED

SK151257Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The lists of Korean and U.S. delegates to the 11th Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting have been announced. The list of delegates from our side to the meeting, which was announced today by the Ministry of National Defense, is as follows: Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, who heads the delegation; Kim Yong-sik, Korean ambassador to the United States; Kim Chong-hwan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; Yi Pom-chun, assistant defense minister for defense industry; Choe Ho-chung, assistant foreign minister for political affairs; Son Chang-nae, army major general; Song Chong-ho, director of the Plans Bureau of the Defense Ministry; Yu Chong-ha, director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry; and Sin Chan, spokesman for the Defense Ministry.

According to a report from correspondent Kim To-chin of the KBS Washington bureau, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that it would send a team of ten delegates to the Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting, which includes Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who heads the team; David McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; Maurice Wiesner, commander of U.S. Forces/Pacific; Vessey, commander of UN forces in Korea; Roger Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs; and Nicholas Platt, member of the National Security Council.

At the 11th Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting, which is slated to last two days, beginning 27 July in San Diego, the delegates of the two countries, it was reported, will analyze the situation around the Korean Peninsula and the movements of North Korea and discuss major issues such as compensation for the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea, increasing the strength of the Korean armed forces and the establishment of a Korea-U.S. joint command.

#### GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO KEEP TOK-TO ISSUE OFF AGENDA WITH JAPAN

SK130330Y Seoul Haptong in English 0101 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jul (HAPTONG)--South Korea today appeared determined not to allow the Tok-to issue from becoming an agenda item of this year's Korea-Japan ministerial meeting slated for September even at the risk of aborting the annual forum.



A diplomatic source said today it is a firm position of the government that under no circumstances the Tok-to issue would be allowed to become a subject of negotiation at the forthcoming bilateral Cabinet conference. This is a slap at the Fukuda government which is reportedly seeking to bring up the Tok-to issue at the upcoming ministerial session. The ASAHI SHIMBUN said Tuesday Japan has asked Korea to include the Tok-to issue as a formal agenda item of the ministerial meeting. The source said Fukuda might take a tough stand on the Tok-to issue under increasing opposition pressure and in an effort to halt his sagging popularity, but would not cave in. It added Seoul would make its position on the Tok-to issue clear to the Tokyo government shortly.

The Seoul government has long maintained that the Tok-to Island located off Korea's east coast, is an integral part of the Korean territory, and as such its status (?is not) subject to negotiation with a third country. Japan, however, has laid claims over the island known as Takeshima and is reportedly withholding loans to Korea because of the issue.

#### JAPANESE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

SK130331Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0106 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 13 Jul (HAPTONG)--Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council, flew into Seoul today at the invitation of Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the Democratic Republican Party's Policy Committee. While staying here for a week until July 19, Esaki is scheduled to pay calls on Korean Government and parliamentary leaders including President Pak Chong-hui and House Speaker Chong Il-kwon for talks of mutual concern. He will also make an observation tour of major industrial facilities and front line areas.

#### Notes Security Links

SK140225Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Jul (HAPTONG)--A leading Japanese parliamentarian Thursday declared here the security of the Korean Peninsula is an essential element in the maintenance of Japan's security as well as that of northeast Asia. Japan, therefore, intends to render positive cooperation in the field of security within the framework of its constitution, Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council, said upon his arrival here. Esaki said Japan would not seek to maintain an equal distance from South and North Korea in the sphere of diplomacy as a matter of policy and added only a minority of Japanese people advocate the so-called equidistance diplomacy.

He also told reporters Japan is willing and ready to join Korea in the development of natural resources on the Continental Shelf to translate their continental shelf pact into action. But actual drilling would not start until next fall in view of the administrative details still to be worked out by both sides. Esaki, who is paying a week-long official visit, will also deliver a personal letter from Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to President Pak Chong-hui during his stay here.

#### Economic Cooperation Body

SK150106Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jul (HAPTONG)--The ruling parties of South Korea and Japan have agreed to set up a joint organization dedicated to studying common economic problems with the aim of further enhancing economic cooperation between the two countries.

The accord was reached during Friday's meeting of the policy makers of both parties attended by Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chief of the Democratic Republican Party's Policy Committee, and Masumi Esaki, visiting chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council. Both sides agreed such a machinery is necessary in order to contain the competition between Seoul and Tokyo in world markets, which is escalating to the point where it might harm the existing close ties between them, according to a spokesman for the Korean side.

The spokesman said it was further agreed that in order to avoid the potentially dangerous situation and to enhance bilateral economic cooperation, the production systems of both nations should be developed in the form of a horizontal division of labor. The projected machinery to be composed of the policy makers of both parties and leading industrialists from the two countries will be launched by the end of this year, according to the spokesman.

#### Pak Receives Delegation

SK150123Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0109 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jul (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui today received Masumi Esaki, visiting chairman of the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Policy Council, and exchanged views with him on bilateral relationship between the countries. Esaki, who arrived here Thursday for a week-long official visit, paid a courtesy call on the president at the latter's official residence, the Blue House, along with his six-member entourage, a high-powered mission from the Japanese Government party.

Esaki was escorted to the Blue House by his Korean opposite number Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the Democratic Republican Party Political Committee, who invited the LDP chief policymaker. The Japanese politicians later visited the National Assembly where they were guests at a luncheon hosted by Assembly Speaker Chong Il-kwon.

#### Personal Letter From Fukuda

SK150315Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jul (HAPTONG)--Masumi Esaki, head of a visiting Japanese government party mission, delivered to President Pak Chong-hui a personal letter from Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. The contents of the letter were not made known, but it was reliably learned that Fukuda in his letter extended congratulations to Pak on his re-election to another six-year term.

In the letter, Fukuda also committed himself to fresh efforts to establish on a firm basis closer bilateral cooperation in all fields, according to sources. Esaki relayed the letter when he paid a courtesy call on President Pak this morning. Esaki, chief policymaker of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), has been here on an official visit since Thursday, heading a six-member LDP mission.

#### FISHERY MISSION TO ASK U.S. FOR LARGER QUOTA

SK110936Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0826 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jul (HAPTONG)--A South Korean fishery mission headed by Sin Tae-yong, director of the Office of Fisheries, will visit the U.S. later this month to launch negotiations with the U.S. Commerce Department on expanding Korea's fishing activities in the U.S. economic sea zone, it was learned today.

In view of the difficulties the Korean deep-sea fishery circles have been suffering after the proclamation by the U.S. of a 200-mile economic zone, officials at the office of fisheries said the delegation would ask U.S. authorities concerned to increase Korea's 1979 catch quota off the U.S. coast to 316,500 tons, a rise of 20 percent over this year.

#### DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER KLAUW TO VISIT

SK100250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 10 Jul (HAPTONG)--Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw will make an official visit to South Korea from Oct. 22 to 25 at the invitation of the Korean Government, the Foreign Ministry here announced today. Van der Klaauw, the first Dutch cabinet minister to visit Korea, will be the guest of his Korean counterpart Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin during his stay here, the announcement said. Minister van der Klaauw is scheduled to meet with Premier Choe Kyu-ha and other government officials on a wide range of mutually concerned issues, especially on ways to forge closer cooperation between the two countries in the economic and other fields, the ministry said. The Netherlands was one of the 16 Korean war allies that sent troops and fought under the UN flag during the 1950-53 Korean war.

#### ECONOMIC OFFICIAL: NO PLANS AT PRESENT TO REVALUE CURRENCY

SK140120Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Jul (HAPTONG)--Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u said Thursday South Korea has no intent to revalue its won currency at the present. He made it known at a meeting of government and ruling camp leaders held at the Blue House (presidential mansion) to discuss a wide range of economic issues including the soaring inflation, the recent public utility charge hikes and their impacts on the national economy. There has been a persistent speculation that the government might raise the conversion rate of the won currency against the U.S. dollar shortly.

Minister Nam also reported at the leadership meeting that a series of tax-related legislations will be drafted with a view to curbing the real estate speculations and transmitted to the National Assembly this fall for approval. He further said administrative measures will be taken to strictly restrict speculative transactions in real estate now widely prevalent in the nation.

#### OPPOSITION PARTY SCORES PAK'S ECONOMIC POLICY FAILURES

SK140437Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0307 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul 14 Jul (HAPTONG)--The major opposition New Democratic Party today attacked the government of President Pak Chong-hui for its economic policy failures and renewed the demand that economic affairs ministers step down to assume the responsibility for them. In a statement issued to comment on a series of economic policy measures outlined during Thursday's joint government and ruling party leadership meeting, a spokesman for the opposition party said they were stopgap measures designed to gloss over the fundamental deficiencies of the national economy. The measures merely revealed that the government has no meaningful policy to cure the ailing economy, he added.

The measures outlined by Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u called for a modification of the value added tax system, a major object of public complaints and the imposition of heavier levies on real estate speculations. The spokesman suggested the government should moderate its high growth strategy, scrap the value added tax system and bring down bank interest and public utility rates.

## GEN SAN YU RETIRES FROM MILITARY SERVICE

BK160551Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council, Gen San Yu, is 60 years old and therefore, with effect from today--16 July 1978--he has retired from the armed forces with pension.

## PA'ER COMMENTS ON BORDER ACCORDS WITH BANGLADESH

BK141043Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[From the press review: LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN 14 July editorial: "Burma-Bangladesh Accords"]

[Text] It has been learned that a Burmese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and a Bangladesh delegation led by the foreign secretary of the Bangladesh People's Republic have reached agreement on border regulations, immigration problems and border demarcation.

Problems are bound to arise occasionally between neighboring countries, but such problems can be solved if the countries involved handle them with patience and resolve them justly. Burma, which pursues an independent foreign policy, stands on the side of the just in various world issues. It has solved the problems of immigration and border regulations and demarcation with Bangladesh on this basis through talks. Agreement was reached because of the broadmindedness of both sides.

Since both sides still have to implement these accords, it is believed that they will succeed if they maintain their good neighborliness, friendship and broadmindedness.

## LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK110241Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] President U Ne Win of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has sent a greetings message to Mr Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the anniversary of the people's revolution which falls on 11 July 1978.

The message reads: On this auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the people's revolution of the Mongolian People's Republic, I am pleased to convey on behalf of the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Your Excellency and, through you, to the people of the Mongolian People's Republic warm congratulations and good wishes for your personal well-being and for the continued progress and prosperity of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung have also sent similar messages to Mr J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mr M. Dugersuren, foreign affairs minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, respectively.

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR--Australian Ambassador John Leslie Lavett on 7 July presented U Ba Hla, director general of Trade Department, with 77,500 bags of flour given by the Australian Government as a gift under the 1977-78 Food Assistance Program. The ceremony was held at Sule Jetty No 1. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Jul 78 BK]



## REPORT ON IENG SARY'S ARRIVAL, ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND

BK160235Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Station report on 14 July arrival in Bangkok of Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary and the Democratic Cambodian Government delegation]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation led by Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, arrived on 14 July by train at the Kampuchea-Thailand border bridge at Poipet for an official friendship visit to Thailand. The Thai foreign minister, His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, and many other Thai officials were on hand on the bridge to receive the delegation.

The delegation was accorded a cordial and warm welcome and then escorted to the town of Aranyaprathet where a brilliant welcoming ceremony was held. A large welcoming crowd was on hand shouting slogans which expressed the warm sentiments of friendship that the Thai people have for the Kampuchean people. Accompanied by Thai Army Commander in Chief Soem na Nakhon, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary reviewed the honor guard and saluted the Democratic Kampuchean and Thai national anthems. After the welcoming ceremony at Aranyaprathet, His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun accompanied Comrade Ieng Sary and the delegation by car to Bangkok.

Upon arrival in Bangkok, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary was warmly and cordially welcomed by His Excellency Sunthon Hongladarom, Thai deputy prime minister, and many other Thai officials, as well as members of the diplomatic corps, Thai newsmen and foreign journalists accredited to Thailand. Democratic Kampuchean and Thai flags were displayed in Bangkok, and large crowds stood along the streets, expressing a warm welcome for the delegation.

On the same day, at 1500, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and the Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation made a courtesy call on the Thai foreign minister, His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, and the delegations of the two countries held talks in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

Upon the arrival of the delegation both at Aranyaprathet and Bangkok, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made statements to the press. At Aranyaprathet, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: The Kampuchean and Thai peoples are neighbors with similar traditions, cultures and civilizations, and they have time-honored relations. We hope our talks in Bangkok with the leaders of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will further promote mutual understanding, thus helping the friendly relations between our two countries to develop favorably.

In Bangkok, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: We hope this visit of our Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation to the Kingdom of Thailand will be another new step toward further promoting mutual understanding and friendly Kampuchean-Thai relations in conformity with the aspirations and the interests of the two peoples and countries, those of the people in the region. The Kampuchean-Thai joint statement dated 31 October 1975 is a good basis for strengthening and expanding the friendship between our two countries. Believing that we can build excellent Kampuchean-Thai friendship by adhering to this new basis, we have always depended on this joint statement in our efforts to build the friendship between our two countries.

## KIM, HYONG-YUL HEADS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

15 July Arrival

BK160310Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, the DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul arrived in Phnom Penh by

plane at 1115 on 15 July for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. At Pochentong Airport, the Korean comrades were accorded a warm and cordial welcome permeated with most profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by the comrade secretary general and a number of cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Kim Mun-hwan, DPRK ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, was also on hand to receive the delegation.

#### Meeting With Pol Pot

BK170106Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 16 July Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, met and had a cordial and warm talk at the state palace with Comrade Kim Hyong-yul, DPRK vice minister for foreign affairs. Attending this meeting were Minister of Social Action Comrade Ieng Thirith and a number of cadres from the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Ambassador Kim Mun-hwan and a number of Korean comrades also attended.

On this occasion, Comrade Vice Minister Kim Hyong-yul presented to Comrade Secretary Pol Pot a letter from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Vice Minister Kim Hyong-yul expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to visit Democratic Kampuchea and conveyed sentiments of revolutionary friendship, and comradely respect and affection from Comrade Chairman Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, to Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, the great and wise leader of the Kampuchean people. The comrade reaffirmed that the KWP and the DPRK people and government resolutely stand on the side of the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army under the leadership of the KCP, with Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as the great leader, in their current struggle to defend the fruits of the revolution and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea, and to carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot extended a warmest welcome and wished Comrade Vice Minister Kim Hyong-yul success in his visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Secretary Pol Pot asked Comrade Vice Minister Kim Hyong-yul to convey his warmest salutations and profound thanks for the letter to Comrade Chairman Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot said: We are very happy to hear about the victories of the fraternal Korean people in fulfilling the first-year tasks of the second 7-year plan and in carrying out the seething 100-day offensive to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK. These great victories are the personal feats of Comrade Secretary General Kim Il-song. Our Kampuchean people regard these victories as their own.

Our party secretary also reiterated that the KCP and the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea resolutely stand on the side of the KWP and the people and Government of the DPRK, under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Kim Il-song, in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and Comrade Vice Minister Kim Hyong-yul also expressed confidence in the brilliant future of the constantly developing bonds of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, peoples and countries of Kampuchean and Korea.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial, intimate and warm atmosphere.

## FURTHER REPORT ON TENG SARY'S 14 JULY ARRIVAL

BK141440Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Democratic Kampuchea Ieng Sary arrived today at 0900 for an official visit to Thailand as guest of the Thai Government. He is accompanied by a delegation including Democratic Kampuchea Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Lao People's Democratic Republic Sam San; Ambassadors (Thiounn Prasith), (Sim Taeng) and Chan Youran; and two assistants, (Han Hoesurn) and (Nop Phoeune).

Mr Ieng Sary and his delegation arrived by train at the Poipet border point and from there crossed the Khlong Luk Bridge by foot. He was welcomed at the middle of the bridge--which links Cambodia with Thailand's Aranyaprathet district--by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Army Chief Gen Soem na Nakhon, 1st Army Region Commander Lt Gen Amnat Damrikan, the director general of the Protocol Department, the head of the Thai-Kampuchean border liaison office, the chief of staff of the 1st Army Region and an interpreter.

Army Commander Gen Soem na Nakhon then accompanied Mr Ieng Sary and his delegation to the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Battalion, 2d Regimental Combat Command. There they reviewed a guard of honor and spent about 15 minutes in the guest room where the Kampuchean delegation had a friendly conversation with the Thai hosts. The group then left for Bangkok. They arrived at the Oriental Hotel at 1310 and were warmly greeted by Deputy Prime Ministers Sunthon Hongladarom and Sompoph Hotrakit, Cabinet ministers and various foreign ambassadors to Thailand.

Mr Ieng Sary stated that he was very happy to visit Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Government and that this is his second visit to this country. He conveyed to the Thai people the friendship of the Kampuchean people. The two countries have similar cultures and long-standing relations. The Thai-Kampuchean joint communique of 31 October 1975 will be a good basis for developing the friendship between the two countries. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea expressed the hope that his visit will contribute to mutual good understanding and strengthen the good relations between the two countries and peoples. This would also be welcomed by other countries in this region.

At 1545 the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea and party paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun at the Foreign Ministry. They exchanged views until about 1630. The Thai and Kampuchean delegations then held official consultations. The Thai delegation was led by the foreign minister and included Deputy Foreign Minister Won Phonnikon, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat, Under Secretary in the Foreign Ministry Arun Phanuphong, Deputy Under Secretary in the Interior Ministry Pol Maj Gen Sisak Thammarak, National Security Council Secretary General Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Director General of the Political Department Owat Sutthiwatnaruphuth, and the Thai ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Kampuchean contingent was led by Mr Ieng Sary and included the other six members of the visiting Kampuchean delegation.

## GENERAL SOEM COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH IENG SARY

BK140724Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Thai Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Soem na Nakhon in Aranyaprathet on 14 July meeting with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary]

[Text] [Soem] I told him that we are pleased with his coming to Thailand. This is apparently an indication that the two countries will have a chance to understand each other for the benefit of peace. Peace is good for both countries and peoples. Moreover, his visit will also benefit the economy and trade between the two countries.



[Question] What did he say to you?

[Answer] He said he was glad to have an opportunity to visit Thailand. We did not have much time to talk to each other. You will know more about the details when he arrives in Bangkok. In short, his coming is good for both sides.

[Question] Did he say he was willing to...

[Answer--interrupting] We did not go into that much detail. I am not in a position to negotiate with him. We must leave this matter with the government and the foreign minister. He will probably meet with the prime minister too.

[Question] Did you talk with him about the border issue?

[Answer] No, not yet. It would be premature to bring up this matter at this moment.

[Question] Will he return to Cambodia on the same route?

[Answer] No, he will not. He is planning to go to another country after his visit to Thailand. I am not sure what country he will go to. He will probably tell you when he arrives in Bangkok.

#### UPPADIT-IENG SARY 14 JULY TALKS REPORTED

BK141302Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 14 Jul (AFP)--Visiting Cambodian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary today reiterated in talks with his Thai counterpart that past incidents along the Thai-Cambodian border had been caused by "misunderstandings."

Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, who made the disclosure on emerging from the 90-minute-long meeting, said Mr Sary promised to correct these "misunderstandings" and stressed that Cambodia had "no reason not to befriend Thailand." Unofficial estimates put the number of Thais killed in border incidents (including raids, ambushes and mine explosions) over the past 18 months at 200. Several hundred villagers living along the 800-kilometre (500 miles) frontier with Cambodia were estimated to have been abducted for "indoctrination" in Cambodia during the same period.

Mr Uppadit pointed out that today's talks on the first day of Mr Sary's 4-day visit to Thailand were only the beginning. A second round of talks is scheduled for tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry. According to Mr Uppadit, Mr Ieng Sary reaffirmed that his government respected the five principles (pancasila) of peaceful co-existence, especially the clause calling for non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The two foreign ministers also discussed an exchange of ambassadors during the meeting. Mr Uppadit said his Cambodian counterpart reiterated Cambodia's agreement to an exchange of ambassadors and was currently preparing for the move. The Cambodian minister reportedly told Mr Uppadit that a more definite answer on the issue would be forthcoming after his return to Cambodia.

Mr Ieng Sary is scheduled to attend a non-aligned conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia before returning to Phnom Penh, Mr Uppadit disclosed.

During today's talks, Mr Uppadit said he called for a resumption of contacts between Thai and Cambodian authorities via the liaison office in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, situated about 300 kilometres (187 miles) east of Bangkok. Mr Sary reportedly accepted the proposal for consideration.

The Cambodian leader, who was last in Thailand in October 1975 to sign a joint communique normalising diplomatic relations between the two countries, arrived today with six Cambodian Government officials. The seven-member delegation, which left Phnom Penh by train yesterday morning, arrived in Thailand's Aranyaprathet district this morning.

#### Uppadit Comments on Talks

BK141510Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Emerging from official consultations between the Thai and Kampuchean delegations which ended at 1815 today, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun stated to newsmen that the Kampuchean deputy prime minister and foreign minister told him about the post-liberation situation in Democratic Kampuchea. National defense, economic construction and development tasks are being carried out. Kampuchea, Mr Ieng Sary stated, upholds the principles of freedom, independence, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The foreign minister told Mr Ieng Sary that Thailand too has always upheld these principles. He said that since they uphold the same principles, the two countries should therefore be able to reach an understanding. However, given this fact, Foreign Minister Uppadit questioned why there have been continual incidents between Thailand and Kampuchea. To this, the Kampuchean deputy prime minister and foreign minister replied that past incidents have been caused by misunderstandings which both sides must work to eliminate.

The foreign minister disclosed that the major topic in today's talks was the border problem, but that there are many other issues to be discussed. These will be brought up at tomorrow's session. Thailand, the foreign minister said, suggested to Ieng Sary that contacts between the Thai and Kampuchean authorities through the liaison offices in Poipet and Aranyaprathet should continue in an effort to solve the border problem. He noted that preparations for Mr Ieng Sary's visit to Thailand had been satisfactorily made since 11 July through the revival of such offices. Mr Ieng Sary promised to consider this proposal, and to respond to it after his return from the nonaligned conference in Yugoslavia.

Foreign Minister Uppadit said that they also discussed exchange of ambassadors. Kampuchea is, in principle, ready for the exchange of ambassadors with Thailand and is making preparations. The foreign minister noted that this attitude of Kampuchea is a good sign, adding that Mr Ieng Sary will respond to Thailand on this matter of opening embassies after returning from the nonaligned conference. The foreign minister told newsmen that the Thai and Kampuchean delegations did not discuss the problems of territorial waters boundaries and fishing trawlers during today's session.

Asked if a joint communique will be issued at the end of the visit, Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said that he did not believe that there would be a joint communique on Mr Ieng Sary's visit since the basis for Thai-Kampuchean relations has already been defined in the 31 October 1975 joint communique. The foreign minister said that Mr Ieng Sary is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan on the morning of 16 July.

## More on 14 July Talks

BK151013Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded excerpt from Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun's 14 July press conference on talks with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary]

[Text] [Uppadit] We agreed in principle to open an embassy in each other's country. Preparations are being made to open the Kampuchean Embassy here. This is good news.

[Question] What kind of preparations is Kampuchea making?

[Answer] Several kinds of preparations are involved, such as finding a staff for the embassy, repairing the embassy building, obtaining money to operate the embassy. He pointed out that there is a shortage of skilled carpenters. We told him we would help in this regard and he thanked us. He will give us a definite answer about the opening of the embassy when he returns from Belgrade.

[Question] Has he inspected the embassy site?

[Answer] We have not discussed that matter. I am not sure if he has the time.

[Question] Was the territorial waters issue discussed?

[Answer] No, not yet. The two or three issues we discussed took all of our time.

## AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH IENG SARY

BK151119Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives Aphon Siphiphat--date not given]

[Text] [Aphon] I believe that the present visit to Thailand of his excellency, the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of Cambodia, is the result of the recent Thai delegation visit to Cambodia. Therefore, what must be followed up in this visit is the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture and fishing. These issues will be brought up in the discussions with him. As a matter of fact, we have already agreed to purchase marine products from Cambodia, and Cambodia has allowed us to make these purchases at Sdach Island. However, we have not yet sent ships to Sdach Island because of the security problem. It has been learned that people along the border are buying sea products from Cambodia, but these purchases are only being made in small amounts. We informed the Cambodian side that we were willing to send ships to buy sea products at Sdach Island, but we did not give names of the shipping companies as required by Cambodian authorities.

The Cambodian deputy prime minister's visit to Thailand will hopefully solve all problems concerning this deal, because we are now ready to send our ships to Cambodia to buy sea products. We will take this opportunity to bring up cooperation in other fields between the two countries.

[Question] Will we discuss the arrests of Thai fishermen with him?

[Answer] The delegation we sent to that country earlier has already submitted a request to the Cambodian side, and the Cambodian side's response was satisfactory. We will probably not put any more emphasis on this matter. Both sides are already aware of this matter.

[Question] Will any additional cooperation in the fields of agriculture and fisheries between the two countries be considered during his visit?

[Answer] As I have already mentioned, this depends on the willingness of Cambodia. Our delegation has informed the Cambodian side that we are always ready to cooperate with that country. Since the earlier delegation's visit was aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries, we did not have much time to talk about economic and technical cooperation. Therefore, we hope that we will have time to discuss this with the Cambodian deputy prime minister during this stay.

[Question] Will the prices of fish offered by the Cambodian side at Sdach Island be lower than those in local markets?

[Answer] I do not know. However, according to the Fishery Association of Thailand, the prices will satisfy both sides, because we sometimes barter commodities with fish from Cambodia.

[Question] What will we do about our neighboring countries' declaration of a 200-mile economic sea zone?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, the declaration of the 200-mile economic sea zone is a unilateral act of those countries. As a common practice, if any problem arises as a result of the declaration of the economic zone, the countries concerned will hold negotiations to delineate their sea boundaries. This does not cause many problems. However, the use of the archipelagic principle to delineate sea boundaries by such countries as the Philippines and Indonesia is not accepted by some countries. Thailand has not yet declared an economic sea zone, because, I think, the question is still being considered by the foreign, defense and agriculture ministries.

#### IENG SARY NOTES CAMBODIAN PROGRESS AT 14 JULY BANQUET

BK150206Y Bangkok POST in English 15 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary declared last night at a banquet given him by Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun that living conditions in his country had greatly improved since the Khmer Rouge took power.

In a prepared text, Mr Sary said that the whole people had enough food, housing and clothes and their health had greatly improved. "Illiteracy has been fundamentally abolished and the whole people enjoy education," he said.

He stressed his desire for friendship with Thailand based on independence, equality and mutual respect and emphasised that Cambodia's position will always be one of neutrality and nonalignment. Mr Ieng Sary said that the people of Cambodia were very happy to see that "the just cause of their struggle has received sympathy from the peoples of the whole Southeast Asia area as well as from the nonaligned and justiceloving peoples."

#### Uppadit Reply Speech

BK141526Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok 14 Jul. (AFP)--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, speaking at a welcoming dinner for visiting Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, said tonight that the Thai-Cambodian joint communique of October 31, 1975 provides the formula for peaceful co-existence between the two countries regardless of political differences.



Dr Uppadit went on to say that his government and the people of Thailand consider the visit by Mr Sary to be a positive step toward that peaceful co-existence.

The Thai foreign minister stated that Thailand still stands behind the five points of pancasila signed in Bandung in 1955, "especially the policy of non-interference", he added. Friendly and peaceful relations between Thailand and Cambodia are important not only to the security of both countries, Dr Uppadit said, "but also to the security of Southeast Asia as a whole."

Dr Uppadit concluded his opening speech in the plush ballroom of Bangkok's landmark Oriental Hotel by calling a toast to Mr Sary, his six-member delegation, and the people of Cambodia.

UPPADIT: 15 JULY TALKS WITH IENG SARY 'SUCCESSFUL'

BK151029Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 15 July 78 BK

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 15 Jul (AFP)--Thailand and Cambodia have established an "understanding" on border conflicts and agreed in principle to exchange trade delegations, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun revealed today. Speaking to newsmen after a second round of talks with visiting Cambodian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, Mr Uppadit said the two sides also reaffirmed an earlier agreement to exchange ambassadors.

Thailand and Cambodia agreed to exchange ambassadors in a joint communique signed here on Oct 31, 1975 between Mr Ieng Sary and the then Thai Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. Mr Uppadit, who described talks held yesterday and today as "successful," said the two sides also agreed in principle to exchange technical experts and to establish a direct cable link between Bangkok and Phnom Penh.

On problems along the 800-kilometre- (500-mile)-long Thai-Cambodian border, Mr Uppadit said the two sides reached an "understanding" and pledged to prevent further clashes. In these efforts, both sides agreed to stand by the five principles of peaceful co-existence (pancasila) as stated in the joint communique, Mr Uppadit noted. Unofficial estimates put the number of Thai killed in border incidents over the past 18 months at 200. In addition several hundred were estimated to have been kidnapped for "indoctrination" in Cambodia.

On trade matters, other than agreeing to an exchange of trade delegations, agreement was also reached on conducting trade on a state-to-state basis, Mr Uppadit said. The Thai side further called on Cambodia to consider releasing Thai fishermen detained in Cambodia if there was no evidence that they had intentionally violated Cambodian territorial waters, Mr Uppadit added. A large number of Thai fishermen have been captured by Cambodian authorities since Cambodia's declaration of a 200-mile economic zone.

Mr Uppadit pointed out that there would not be a joint-communique at the end of Mr Ieng Sary's official visit here since both sides felt that the communique of October 1975 was still effective. The seven-member Cambodian delegation will be honoured at a Government House reception hosted by Thai Deputy Premier Sunthon Hongladarom this evening. Before the reception, Mr Ieng Sary is scheduled to be granted an audience with Thailand's King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

At a dinner hosted by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit last night, Mr Sary expressed support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.



Mr Ieng Sary, who arrived in Bangkok yesterday after travelling by rail and road from Phnom Penh, is scheduled to have talks with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan at his mid-city residence tomorrow. The delegation has brought films of the situation in Cambodia and a showing has been scheduled for Monday afternoon. The Cambodian deputy premier has also accepted an invitation from the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCCT) to speak on "Cambodia Today" but Thai officials have suggested that it might not be possible due to his heavy schedule. Meanwhile, a local religious group has requested permission to enter Cambodia to view the human rights situation. The religious coordinating group for society said they wished to verify reports of violations of human rights in Cambodia, including the killing of Cambodians.

#### Comments on Agreements

BK151443Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun spoke to newsmen this afternoon after the completion of the talks between the Thai and Kampuchean delegations. He said that the Thai and Kampuchean delegations held two rounds of talks--yesterday and this morning. This morning's talks began at 0930 and concluded at 1330.

The talks can be considered successful. The most important subject discussed was the border issue--how to prevent future border incidents. The two sides reached an understanding on this issue. The foreign minister said that the import factor which contributed to the understanding between the two delegations is the fact that the two sides reaffirmed their determination to uphold the 31 October 1975 joint communique. That communique calls for both countries to adhere to pancasila. Today, both parties affirmed that they will strictly adhere to the principles involved in that joint Thai-Kampuchean communique, particularly the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. As the two countries share this common desire, it was agreed that from now on Thailand and Kampuchea will try their utmost to prevent occurrence of border incidents. Thailand informed Kampuchea that border incidents can be successfully prevented if both countries energetically work at the effort. The foreign minister noted that once the two countries reached an understanding on the border issue, agreement on other issues became easy.

On the next issue, for the mutual benefit of Thailand and Kampuchea, the two countries agreed in principle to exchange representatives so that trade between them can resume. Kampuchea insisted that the trade be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Thailand agreed to this idea, because in the past, the Kampuchean Government conducted trade on behalf of the Kampuchean side, while the trade on the Thai side was conducted by the private sector. The trade issue will be discussed further after the two countries exchange trade representatives.

The third issue agreed upon was the agreement in principle to exchange technical expertise. Both sides agreed that the wealth of experience each country has accumulated can be utilized for mutual benefit. This will also help to increase production in both countries as well as the trade activities between the two countries.

The fourth issue which can be regarded as a successful aspect of the Kampuchean deputy prime minister's visit is the agreement in principle on the establishment of direct telegraph communication, which will enable fast and economical contacts between them. Most importantly, the direct communication line will make immediate consultations possible in the event that incidents occur.

Another matter regarded as a success of the visit is the agreement in principle between the two countries on the exchange of ambassadors.

The Thai side will be informed of the timing of the exchange when the Kampuchean deputy prime minister returns from a meeting in Yugoslavia. The foreign minister explained that no joint communique will be issued following Mr Ieng Sary's visit on the discussions which took place between the two sides, as both countries regard the 30 October 1975 joint Thai-Kampuchean communique as still being valid.

#### Freeing Fishermen in Cambodia

BK160258Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded 15 July interview with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on talks with Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary]

[Excerpt] [Uppadit] I also brought up during the talks the problem of Thai fishermen arrested by Kampuchea and their fishing boats. I told the Kampuchean delegation that Thailand would be happy if Kampuchea would consider freeing those men as well as their fishing trawlers. We were told by Ieng Sary that Kampuchea will have to study the cases first, and he assured us that Kampuchea will be lenient with the arrested fishermen if there is enough proof that when they acted they were unaware of the facts--for example, unaware of the territorial waters boundary of Kampuchea--and if there is proof that they acted inadvertently. In that case, those fishermen might be considered for release. However, if there is a definite proof that they purposely violated Kampuchean territorial waters, those fishermen will have to be treated in accordance with the law of that country. Anyway, I requested of Ieng Sary that Kampuchea be rather lenient in considering those cases, and I told him, this is for the sake of our improving relations.

The talks between the Thai and Kampuchean delegations were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. This is a very encouraging change. We are now moving in the right direction. During the talks, we never made charges against each other, but informed each other of facts. If we had continued making charges against each other, it would have led nowhere because each side would have its own reasoning and explanations. Kampuchea initially suggested and we agreed that the past should be forgotten and that we should together open a new era. To me, this is a useful and constructive suggestion. Therefore, it was agreed between us that the past would not be taken into account in our talks, and that we would concentrate on the future and would do our best to prevent old problems from reoccurring.

#### PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON IENG SARY'S VISIT

BK150800Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday told newsmen in Chiang Mai Province that no specific issues have been fixed for negotiations with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary who is now paying an official visit to Thailand. However, he said, Thailand is ready to negotiate with the Cambodian side on every matter pertaining to trade, economic or border problems in order that the two countries may be able to enjoy mutual good relations.

Asked if the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border will improve after the visit of the Cambodian Deputy prime minister, the prime minister replied that time will prove this. However, he told newsmen, he feels confident that the negotiations with the Cambodian deputy prime minister this time will be successful for both countries.

## DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SUNTHON HOLDS RECEPTION FOR IENG SARY 15 JULY

BK161440Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom hosted a reception at 1900 yesterday at the Santmaitri building of the Government House compound in honor of Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary, who is now paying a visit to Thailand from 14 to 17 July as guest of the Thai Government. Cabinet members as well as civil and military senior officials attended the reception.

## KRIANGSAK HOLDS TALKS WITH IENG SARY 16 JULY

BK160558Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] At 1110 today Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and his delegation visiting Thailand paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at the prime minister's Bangkok residence in Bangkok.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea exchanged views with the prime minister in the presence of Thai high level officials, including Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, defense minister Gen Lek Naeomali, Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon and Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, who also took part in the conversation. Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan also hosted a luncheon in honor of Mr Ieng Sary and his party.

## Comments on Meeting

BK161430Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary and his party paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at his Bangkok residence at 1200 today. The prime minister hosted a luncheon for his visitors. Present at the luncheon were cabinet members, the army and air force commanders in chief and government officials from various ministries.

The prime minister later granted an interview to reporters which can be summarized as follows:

The prime minister was very happy to meet and talk with the Cambodian delegation. Both sides shared the same opinion on most issues brought up during their conversations, and the talks were carried out in a frank and military-like manner. The prime minister has accepted an invitation to visit Cambodia at date to be decided later.

Asked about the appointment of a Cambodian ambassador to Thailand, the prime minister replied that the exchange of ambassadors should be made as soon as possible, since this would also benefit Cambodia. The prime minister talked with his Cambodian visitors about trade and other issues. Citing the proverb which says: "Distance tests a horse, time tests a man," the prime minister said: Let time judge everything.

## Optimistic After Border Talks

BK161140Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Jul (AFP)--Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan today declared after talks with visiting Cambodian Deputy Premier Ieng Sary that he was "optimistic" that peace would prevail along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Gen Kriangsak told newsmen that he was "very happy" with negotiations on problems along the 800-kilometre- (500-mile)-long frontier, although no specific measures were agreed upon to prevent further border incidents. Unofficial estimates put the number of Thai killed in border incidents over the past 18 months at 200. "I believe that there will be peace on the border", Gen Kriangsak said. Both sides want "order" to prevail, he noted.

The Thai prime minister had entertained his Cambodian guest at his mid-city residence from about 11 am until 4 pm. He revealed that Cambodia would send an ambassador here "as soon as possible" according to the joint communique of Oct 31, 1975 whereby Thailand and Cambodia normalised diplomatic relations and agreed to an exchange of ambassadors. He also disclosed that he was given an invitation from Cambodian Premier Pol Pot to visit Cambodia and in turn extended an invitation for Mr Pol Pot to visit Thailand. Gen Kriangsak, who is known for his culinary talents, cooked lunch for Mr Ieng Sary which included a spicy soup prepared with dried fish presented to him by the visiting Cambodian leader.

Mr Ieng Sary and six other Cambodian Government officials with him are scheduled to be honoured at a private dinner at the Thai Foreign Ministry this evening. The Cambodian leader is scheduled to host a return lunch tomorrow. Among the invited guests are Premier Kriangsak, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Army Chief Soem na Nakhon, Former Prime Minister Kukhrut Pramot and Former Foreign Ministers Chatchai Chunhawan and Pichai Ratakun.

A film on national reconstruction in Cambodia brought here by the delegation will be shown tomorrow afternoon. The delegates, who arrived here on Friday, are scheduled to leave tomorrow evening to attend the non-aligned conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

## POST Reports on Talks

BK170007Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] A lunch cooked by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday for Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary turned into lengthy negotiations as both sides sought an end to bloody clashes along their mutual border. Ieng Sary, who added a box of crisp fish--a Cambodian delicacy--to the luncheon, abandoned his afternoon schedule to remain closeted with Kriangsak in a closed-door meeting which lasted until 4:10 p.m. Afterwards, a smiling Kriangsak said he was happy with the talks even though no concrete measures to stop the military clashes had been worked out. "I am a soldier and Ieng Sary is also a soldier, so we talked to each other the way soldiers do," said General Kriangsak.



"I am very optimistic that both governments will be able to control their troops along the border," he added. But, when asked about specific measures to reduce the violence, he admitted, "there are no measures to do it, no guarantee. We'll just have to wait and see." He said there would be no reduction of Thai troop strength along the border because of the talks.

Asked whether he and Ieng Sary had discussed the so-called "third party" which is creating conflicts along the Thai-Cambodian border, the prime minister said that "we both know what is going on but neither I nor Ieng Sary asked about communist insurgents or the Free Khmer movement who are operating along the border". "We touched on nothing which would lead to future conflict but talked about everything which could lead to our future co-operation," said the prime minister.

He revealed that Ieng Sary had handed him a personal letter from Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot inviting him to visit Cambodia and said that he had accepted the invitation in principle but had yet to set a date. He said that invitations from several other countries were also pending.

Ieng Sary also smiled broadly as he left Kriangsak's private home after the lunch, but refused to speak to reporters. Earlier, he put off responding to a Thai proposal to reopen border liaison offices set up to prevent misunderstanding along the border. The offices on both sides of the border closed down in January 1977 when the Cambodian liaison office refused to answer "hot line" calls after a Cambodian military raid killed 31 Thai villagers. Ieng Sary earlier said he would answer that request and one to exchange ambassadors after he returned from a trip to Belgrade later this month. Kriangsak told reporters yesterday: "The sooner we exchange ambassadors, the better."

Also sitting in on the luncheon talks, but not the closed-door meeting, were the defence minister, the commanders-in-chief of the army and air force as well as the ministers of industry and foreign affairs.

Kriangsak, a skilled cook who enjoys preparing food for his high-ranking guests, fixed noodles with beef, fried mushrooms, piquant broth and sour soup with the Cambodian crisp fish. Ieng Sary's tours of animal food factories and a tourist spot were rescheduled for today before he holds a news conference and shows films of Cambodia to journalists.

#### CAMBODIA MAY JOIN MEKONG PROJECT; IENG SARY MEETS KING

BK160215Y Bangkok POST in English 16 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Excerpts] Cambodia is expected to take part in the Mekong development project next year together with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom said yesterday.

Mr Sunthon said Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary told him during a banquet hosted for the visiting Cambodian delegation at the Government House last night that Phnom Penh was interested in joining the Mekong project although it could not take part immediately because Cambodia has to give priority to its own development projects.

Mr Ieng Sary, however, promised that his country would consider participation in the project next year, according to Mr Sunthon. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkoun told the press yesterday that Cambodia and Thailand have agreed to spare no efforts to end border conflicts and to forget the past and start a new era of friendly relations. Both sides agreed to uphold the five principles of co-existence and, at a banquet Friday night, Mr Ieng Sary also expressed support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) zone of peace concept, Dr Uppadit said.

Concerning Thai fishermen held in Cambodia, Dr Uppadit said Mr Ieng Sary promised that his government would consider the circumstances of each case separately. "Those who did not intentionally enter our territorial waters would be released, but those fishermen who knowingly entered Cambodian waters will be dealt with according to law," Mr Ieng Sary told Dr Uppadit.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian leader was granted an audience by his majesty the king at Chitlada Palace yesterday evening. Later, Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom hosted a reception at the Government House for Mr Ieng Sary. The Cambodian delegation will visit the Ancient City tomorrow morning and later host a lunch for Dr Uppadit. Documentary films on Cambodia will be shown to the mass media at the Oriental Hotel at 8:30 a.m. and Mr Ieng Sary will give a press conference at the hotel at 5 o'clock in the evening. The Cambodian delegation leaves Bangkok at 8:40 p.m. tomorrow.

#### POST GIVES DETAILS OF TRADE TALKS WITH LAOS

BK150115Y Bangkok POST in English 15 Jul 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Thailand and Laos have reached agreements on a number of issues concerning future trade between the two countries, and details on the commodities to be purchased, the type of currencies involved, and the organisations handling trade and payment have been worked out, sources in the Commerce Ministry disclosed last night.

During the Lao trade delegation's visit here, both sides have agreed to conduct trade on a reciprocal basis and to insure trade balance. Thailand has agreed to sell rice, sugar, clothing, printing machinery and materials and dairy products to Laos while Vientiane has offered Thailand supplies of forest products and coffee. So far the two neighbours have not signed any business pact but lists of prices of their products have been exchanged for further consideration.

As regards payment, both countries have agreed to use U.S. dollar as a common medium and agreed to appoint the Krung Thai Bank and the Import-Export Bank to handle the foreign exchange payment. The Lao Government has designated its Export-Import United Company to conduct the trade with Thailand while the Thai Government provides no single government agency except a list of private companies to carry out trade with Laos.

On transport of transit goods to Laos, Thailand has promised to provide full cooperation in the matter and asked the Lao Government to cooperate in an attempt to improve their transport facilities and reduce transportation cost when possible. The Thai side has promised to try to keep the prices down and asked the Vientiane administration to better prepare their documents and improve handling facilities so as to speed up passage of foreign goods to Laos.

Lao Ambassador to Bangkok Vanthong Sengmuang last night hosted a cocktail party for the visiting Lao trade delegation led by Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Khamma Phomkong at the Erawan Hotel. The Lao delegation ended its 5-day visit to Thailand last night and will leave for Vientiane tomorrow.

## MOVEMENT OF U.S. SHIPS INTO INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

BK150811Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 78 BK

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department has reported that on 13 July the United States dispatched a special naval task force made up of three warships--including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, to the Indian Ocean via the Straits of Malacca between Singapore and Indonesia. Also accompanying the convoy of warships was a naval supply vessel carrying fuel and other stores.

The U.S. Defense Department spokesman said that the warships are conducting routine naval maneuvers. However, he added that the maneuvers could include various naval exercises involving warships from other countries. The aircraft carrier Enterprise recently visited Hong Kong. While this convoy of 7th Fleet warships was moving into the Indian Ocean, another special naval task force consisting of three warships from the U.S. 6th Fleet was also operating in waters west of the Indian Ocean. These military activities take place at a time when imperialist and reactionary forces are intensifying their activities against progressive countries in the region such as South Yemen, Afghanistan and Ethiopia.

## U.S. SAID SOFTENING STAND ON PRC PURCHASE OF WESTERN ARMS

BK151224Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] According to foreign sources, a high-ranking Chinese military delegation on 11 July concluded a 1-month visit to Great Britain to familiarize itself with the military equipment and structure of the British armed forces. Another Chinese military delegation will arrive in Britain next August to discuss China's purchase of Harrier-type vertical take-off and landing fighter aircraft, antitank missiles [teen Iwar], radar equipment and electronic equipment. According to British papers, Secretary of State for Defense Frederick Mulley stated in the House of Commons that Britain was ready to meet China's requirements.

On the same day, a Chinese military delegation led by PLA deputy chief of staff, Chang Ai-ping, concluded a 16-day visit to Italy and then flew to Cairo. During its stay in Italy the delegation conferred with Italian Minister of Defense Attilio Ruffini and leading military circles, visiting many military bases, including air and naval bases and the armored training school in (?Caserta). During the visit China reportedly checked into the possibility of purchasing Italian weapons.

Earlier, on the evening of 8 July, a Chinese military delegation led by PLA Deputy Chief of Staff Chih Hao-tien, concluded a visit to Rwanda after visiting Zaire. During its stay in Rwanda, the Chinese military delegation visited many units and training bases of the Rwandan armed forces and the Kigali Military Academy.

Commenting on China's numerous military delegations to various countries, the 3 July issue of the U.S. TIME magazine remarked: China obviously wants modern Western weapons. According to sinologists in Hong Kong, this year China will allocate \$36 billion for national defense, including approximately \$10 billion to purchase modern Western equipment. A U.S. expert said: China wants to purchase such things as signal equipment, radar equipment, cannons, helicopters, British Harrier fighter aircraft, with top priority being given to antiaircraft and antitank weapons. The U.S. weekly TIME continued: The West is elated because it has a market for military goods with huge potential--namely China.

This will not only stimulate exports and help the balance of trade, but it will also create conditions for weapon producers to increase volume and improve the quality of their products. A British official explained: There can be no question of Britain selling weapons to China without complete U.S. agreement. According to TIME, Washington earlier held that China might use these weapons to attack Taipei and did not want Western countries to sell weapons to China. However, since White House National Security Adviser Brzezinski visited Peking in May, the U.S. stand seems to have softened. The Carter administration seems to have concluded that China could purchase a number of Western weapons if this presented no danger to Taipei. Although Washington continues to protest the sale of U.S. weapons to Peking, the latter may nurture the hope that the United States will sympathize more and more with China's need to purchase modern weapons from the West.

#### IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S.-PRC ANTI-SRV COLLUSION

BK161312Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] According to a Moscow-based VNA correspondent, the paper IZVESTIYA in its 14 July issue carried a commentary entitled: "Peking Follows in the Aggressors' Footsteps," saying that new details of the talks between Chinese leaders and Brzezinski, special adviser to the U.S. President for national security affairs, during Brzezinski's recent visit to China, were recently made public and that it is obvious Peking is ready to collude with U.S. reactionary, warlike circles in preparing for a joint stand to oppose the SRV.

In conclusion the commentary said: Now that the Vietnamese people are facing crude and unreasonable pressure from outside, the Soviet Union once again states to fraternal Vietnam that it resolutely supports Vietnam's efforts aimed at building a new society.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN: NO SOVIET BASE AT CAM RANH BAY

BK151048Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 July 78 BK

[Text] Vietnam has categorically denied the Chinese allegation about a Soviet naval base in Cam Ranh Bay and the missile complex near Haiphong.

A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry told the AIR [All-India Radio] Southeast Asia correspondent in Hanoi that Vietnam is a nonaligned country and has no military alliances. The spokesman, however, made it clear that Hanoi will not be averse to seeking military assistance from others to guard its independence in view of the estranged relations with China and Cambodia.

Referring to Vietnam's relations with the five-member Association of the Southeast Asian Nations, the spokesman said, there is no basic difference in Vietnam's view and ASEAN's concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. Our correspondent understands that Vietnam's response to an invitation to join ASEAN would be favorable.

#### 14 JULY SRV-PRC TALKS REPORTED AT A 'STANDSTILL'

OW141651Y Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Jul (VNA)--At the 14th session here today of the Vietnam-China talks, the Chinese representative made a lengthy speech lasting more than an hour in which he repeated the old theme that "Overseas Chinese in Vietnam are persecuted" and that "Chinese ships are sent to Vietnam to pick up victimized Chinese only."



In his reply, the representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department pointed out that in fact China has been conducting a large-scale forcible exodus involving tens of thousands of Hoa people in Vietnam in service of its anti-Vietnam political campaign. He said:

"It is China which has mobilized its huge propaganda machinery to whip up fanatic chauvinism among the Hoa in Vietnam. China has also used its agents among the Hoa in Vietnam and sent its own psywar experts across the border to conduct this forced evacuation campaign." Worse still, China has also fooled tens of thousands of people among the ethnic minorities along the Vietnam-China border into going to China. Of these criminal schemes and acts, the Vietnamese authorities have plenty of evidence."

The Vietnamese representative further stated that the agitators and provocateurs receive strong backing from the Chinese Embassy here. "It is they who are threatening the peaceful life of the Hoa in Vietnam. It is they who have committed crimes against the Hoa and caused damage to production in areas where a large number of Hoa people have been forced to leave under China's conducting baton."

The Vietnamese representative further said that most recently the Chinese Embassy issued visas to thousands of Hoa, including workers and public servants, without permission by the relevant factories or offices. This arbitrary act is a blatant violation of the law of Vietnam, a gross interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam and a breach of the 1961 agreement between Vietnam and China, he said.

On the two important proposals made by the Vietnamese side at the 12th and 13th sessions, the Chinese side still gave no answer. Instead, it tried to elude them.

(1) About the list of more than 2,000 Hoa people who ask to go to China, the Chinese representative declared that China refuses to take them because they are Vietnamese citizens, not "victimized Chinese."

(2) About the proposal of Vietnam that if it has any list of Hoa who ask to go to China, it should hand it to the Vietnamese side for consideration, the Chinese representative termed it "deceptive." He said that in all likelihood China had no such list, since its work team is not allowed to search for "victimized Chinese."

(3) About the 1,507 Chinese residents who have fled Kampuchea and are taking refuge in Vietnam, whose names the Vietnamese side handed to the Chinese side at the 13th session, the Chinese representative again refused to accept [the list], dismissing it as "nonsense" since, he claimed, "the matter has nothing, to do with the talks."

The Chinese side at this session tried to deny the fact that Chinese aircraft on July 8 made repeated encroachments on the airspace of Vietnam.

Like at the previous sessions, the Chinese side tried to force Vietnam to accept its own view about "victimized Chinese," considering it the prerequisite for discussion of concrete problems--a thing it knows full well that the Vietnamese side cannot accept.

It is obvious that the Chinese side is deliberately prolonging the talks so as to put the blame on Vietnam in service of its scheme to use the Hoa issue to oppose Vietnam. The Chinese side has not yet given any positive sign that it will respond to the good will proposals of Vietnam. The talks, therefore, remain at a standstill.

## Good Will Not Reciprocated

OW141758Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Good Will Proposals"]

[Text] During previous sessions with our Foreign Ministry's representatives, the Chinese Embassy's representatives have repeatedly reiterated their demand that they be allowed to pick up victimized Chinese. Of these Hoa people who wish to leave for China, the Chinese side's representatives unequivocally said that their ships have come to Vietnam to pick up only victimized Chinese [nanj kieeuf], not Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese descent. But who are the Chinese authorities' victimized Chinese? On several occasions our Foreign Ministry's representatives have asked the Chinese side's representative to give a clear-cut answer. But they have given a roundabout answer.

This strange attitude of the Chinese side causes one to wonder whom the Chinese ships coming to Vietnam are going to pick up? We have on several occasions told the Chinese that Vietnam has never persecuted, maltreated or victimized Chinese. The so-called issue over "victimized Chinese" in Vietnam raised by the Chinese authorities is a mere slander and fabrication aimed at forcing Vietnam to admit to something that has never happened and would not be allowed.

However, there are many Hoa people, Vietnamese of Chinese descent and Chinese residents who wish to leave for China. They are people who long for their country after many years of war, having been incited and threatened by the Chinese side. In order to meet the desires of these people, and for the sake of friendship with the Chinese people, during the 7th session on 10 July our Foreign Ministry's representative handed the Chinese Embassy's representative a namelist complete with the ages and residences of 2,250 Hoa people who had registered to depart for China. At the same time, our side proposed that if the Chinese side has namelists of Hoa people who wish to leave for China and wants to give them to the Vietnamese side, the Vietnamese side is ready to accept them for consideration.

With regard to the mooring time of the Chinese ships coming to pick up the Hoa people, we have already notified the Chinese side that if it thinks the mooring time allowed is not long enough, the Vietnamese side will extend the time to 4 or 5 days. Obviously, this proposal shows our good will and our desire to resolve the stalemated issue in order to rapidly reach an agreement with the Chinese side on concrete questions, and expedite the work of receiving Hoa people desiring to leave for China.

Our good will was also shown in the 13th session on 12 July. Our representative handed the Chinese side the namelists of 1,507 Chinese residents who have fled from Kampuchea to Vietnam and are now living as refugees in Vietnam, ready to return to China. These Chinese residents are the true victimized Chinese the Chinese side has often called for. The Chinese side should have welcomed Vietnam's good will and gladly received from the Vietnamese side the namelists of Hoa people who wish to leave for China as well as the namelists of Chinese residents persecuted by the Kampuchean Government who have fled to Vietnam and are living as refugees in Vietnam. They have not done so, but they should have at least adopted a reasonable attitude and should have noted and correctly studied Vietnam's proposals.

But that is not what the Chinese side's representatives did. They manifested their annoyance, immediately rejected our constructive proposals, and even held us responsible for adopting a coercive attitude toward them.

Meanwhile, Peking radio and the Chinese press have loudly slandered Vietnam for creating many obstacles in the negotiations and obstructing the Chinese ships coming to pick up victimized Chinese. The Chinese side's allegations are truly inconsiderate and unreasonable. They could not advance any proof for their slander, but recklessly said that Vietnam has created obstacles in the negotiations and obstructed the Chinese ships coming to pick up victimized Chinese.

The Chinese side has advanced no new proposals to break the deadlock in the negotiations, but has only repeated again and again shopworn arguments to delay the repatriation of Hoa people. Meanwhile, the Chinese side has arrogantly turned down the Vietnamese side's constructive good will proposals and blamed Vietnam for creating obstacles and difficulties.

The Chinese side's volte-face has disappointed the Hoa people who wish to leave for China and has now made them very indignant. As a result of the Chinese authorities' deceit, numerous Hoa families have been totally dismembered, fathers and husbands have been separated from their sons and wives, and many have been compelled to quit their jobs and businesses and sell their homes and belongings at dirt-cheap prices. They have desperately been waiting for ships to pick them up, but the Chinese authorities have declared that they will bring home only victimized Chinese. What is worse is that they have not picked up even a few people as a symbolic gesture.

One wonders how long the Chinese authorities will prolong this melodrama. It is crystal clear that they have no intention of picking up Hoa people as they have loudly clamored. For this reason, they do not really want genuine talks to expedite picking up Hoa people. In fact, they only want to use the Hoa people issue to cause difficulties and complications for Vietnam and to stir up public opinion.

Hoa people have come to realize more clearly the true intention of the Chinese authorities, who have brutally used their lives and property as a political tool and who have disregarded the lives of a half million Chinese residents in Kampuchea, allowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to persecute or massacre them at will. From now on, the Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility to the Chinese people.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL SCORES PRC SUPPORT OF CAMBODIAN ACTIONS

OW150327Y Hanoi VNA in English 0254 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of traitors are directly dipping their hands in the blood of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. But the bigger criminal, the main culprit, is the Chinese rulers, who are running down the road of expansionism and are full of hegemonist ambitions." The Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN comes to this conclusion today in its editorial titled "The Main Culprit of the Massacre of the Kampuchean People and of War Against Vietnam." Follows a full translation of the editorial:

Virtually the whole world has long known and condemned the help given by the Chinese rulers to the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to massacre the Kampuchean people and provoke a war of aggression against Vietnam. Peking alone has kept silence. The Chinese rulers thought they could forever hide their hands after stoning others. But their hands are stained with the blood of the Kampuchean people, of the Vietnamese people, and even of Chinese residents in Kampuchea. This fact can no longer be concealed.

Unable to do otherwise, they are compelled to raise their voice and plead for their wrongdoings. With the practice of making black white--in which they excel--they put on their victims the blame for all the crimes they have committed and are perpetrating.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY on July 12, 1978 had the cheek to say: "China, as a socialist country, regards her support and assistance to all just struggles against aggression as her own bounden internationalist duty," and therefore "it is only natural that China's sympathy and support now go out to Kampuchea, which has become the victim of Vietnamese aggression."

Who is the aggressor, and who resists aggression; who is loyal to socialism and genuine proletarian internationalism; who hides behind the signboard of socialism to oppose socialism, and works hand in glove with all the forces of imperialism and international reaction with the aim of realising their frenzied hegemonist and expansionist ambitions against the peoples of Indochina, Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world? There are questions which it is time for us to make clear.

The whole of mankind at first felt it could not believe its own eyes at the sight of the hell on earth shrouding Kampuchea, which had fought heroically against imperialist aggression. But there can be no more doubt now. Realities have completely laid bare the true colours of the abominable murderers. The disaster of genocide is falling on the Kampuchean people--a people who have given mankind the splendid Angkor civilisation and who are very worthy of their place among the community of nations today after fighting for self-liberation. What a painful fate for the heroic Kampuchean people who have been denied the laurels of victory.

Instead, only hoes and blades of the rulers--traitors to the motherland, traitors to the revolution--fall on the heads of the Kampuchean people, while rounds of machinegun fire pierce their chests. All this extreme barbarity has been committed in the name of socialism. These crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique can be tolerated neither by heaven nor earth!

What arouses still greater public indignation is that this is a result of the cold-blooded calculation by those standing behind who have cheaply bought both the souls and the bodies of Phnom Penh rulers and turned them into instruments for their counter-revolutionary global strategy. Even the most cautious sources have estimated that millions of Kampucheans have fallen under the bloody hands of this genocidal alliance.

The heart-rending sight of the bloodied Kampuchean people strikes our eyes as an extremely severe warning to the world's peoples not to forget the great Lenin's words: The struggle against imperialism must always go alongside the struggle against those who hide behind the signboard of socialism.

The hell-on-earth which is burning Kampuchea is urging mankind to heighten its vigilance at the terrible disaster which today's forces of barbarism can bring to the nations once they have seized the state machine for coercion appear in their true colours as traitors and renegades working hand in glove with imperialism. What a precious war trophy the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, going down on their knees, are offering to imperialism and all the international reactionary forces hostile to socialism.

Hiding behind the signboard of socialism, they are taking Kampuchea back to the darkest medieval times. The self-styled "communists" are carrying out a type of abominable anti-communism never before known in history, with a terrific model of "communism" which they are displaying and with horrendous measures aimed to materialise that model.

Hitler opposed communism by means of steel and fire, of concentration camps with gas chambers. Yet Hitler was not so crafty as those who have taught the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique how to apply a so-called "radical communism," with "people's communes" which turn out to be forced labor brigades of the age of slavery where people are living in agony under the gun points and bayonets of a bloodthirsty army and secret police organisation.



These forces are turning the whole of Kampuchea into a terrific concentration camp, destroying whole towns and cities, villages and hamlets, disrupting families, separating wives and husbands, parents and children, robbing newborn infants of their mothers' milk, denying children and the young their right to study and recreation, and trampling upon all rights of man to live free and happy.

Mankind still recalls with a shudder the "experiments" by Hitler doctors without anesthetics on the bodies of anti-fascist fighters. What can mankind think of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's turning the whole of Kampuchea into a huge and hermetically sealed laboratory in which they can freely thrust their scalpels into the guts of their people, implacably tearing them limb from limb, ripping cell after cell, in a bid to shatter the structure of an ancient national community. They want to mould a monstrous society without family life, without schools, without markets, without currency, without songs and smiles--a society in which every human being is but a number and in which the "Angkar" (Organisation on High) decides which young man should fall in love with which young woman.

To hold their sway over that human community, and to eliminate all genuine revolutionary forces and all opposition forces likely to prevent them from realizing their anti-communist scheme and their scheme to serve as lackeys of imperialists and international reactionaries, the cruel nepotistic regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary overlords has only one method: to kill--mass slaughter by guns and shells supplied by foreigners, and putting people to death by the score and the hundreds with hammers, knives, hoes and wooden mallets.

The fire of the anti-U.S. war had barely been silenced when white terror fell upon Kampuchea. Millions of people were expelled from the cities and towns. The people throughout the country were classified into two categories: The first category living in former liberated areas were put under close control, and the second category living in the areas held by the Lon Nol regime were considered as untrustworthy and were subjected to harsh discrimination.

Right after coming to power the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique ordered the murder of all Kampuchians from village level upward who were more or less connected with the Lon Nol puppet administration and army and the Sihanouk regime, of all those who showed even verbal opposition to the new rulers' brutal regime, all Buddhist leaders and those regarded as members of the exploiting classes. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and Chinese residents, the overwhelming majority of whom were labouring people, were savagely persecuted and massacred. Most of the Cham nationals living in Kampuchea were exterminated without mercy.

Only 13 days after seizing power, betraying the militant solidarity built with the blood of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, they ordered troops to attack the Vietnamese islands of Tho Chu and Phu Quoc, starting an atrocious war against our people, a war which has been going on for more than three years now. Soon after being freed from U.S. neo-colonialist domination, Kampuchea fell under the control of a bunch of adventurers who have actually revealed themselves as counterrevolutionaries and have become a tool of another type of neo-colonialism. The heroic Kampuchean people who should have marched forward in victory, instantly received a spade blow to the head and were forced by the traitors to kneel down right on their victorious land. Who has caused the disaster of genocide in Kampuchea and the war between the peoples in Kampuchea and Vietnam who were once united in a protracted struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective countries? Who, besides the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of traitors, has blood on their hands in the perpetration of these crimes? For the suffering brother Kampuchean people, now fighting for the very right to exist, for supporters of independence and freedom in Southeast Asia, and for everyone who cherishes peace in this region and the rest of the world, it is time for us Vietnamese to point the finger at the real masterminds. History provides an eloquent verdict. Since Western colonialists set foot in Indochina, a struggle for survival has bound the peoples of the three countries on this peninsula.

After its founding, the Indochinese Communist Party established a close relationship among the three peoples on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Since then, whether fighting together under the banner of the Indochinese Communist Party or, since 1951, under the independent leadership of the three parties, the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean communists has been enhanced continually and the militant alliance of the three peoples has constantly brought its strength into play, constituting a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution [in] each country.

Relations among comrades who had stood shoulder to shoulder, shared weal and woe and fought together against a common enemy, for a common ideal, remained wonderfully pure until the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary opportunist elements returned from abroad and, after a period of time, usurped the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Completely divorced from the realities of the hard revolutionary struggle of the people and genuine communists of Kampuchea, and shot through with bourgeois nationalism which made them consider the Vietnamese people as their "sworn enemy," these chauvinists labelled communist were attracted by the internationalist reactionary forces with expansionist ambitions in Indochina and Southeast Asia like iron filings to a magnet.

In the 1960's Pol Pot found his way to Peking to meet the Chinese leaders at a time when the "Cultural Revolution" was raging in China. And since "birds of a feather flock together," collusion and betrayal began then.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique became a reserve pawn of the Chinese leaders' strategy of expansion down to Southeast Asia. To achieve hegemony in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and eventually to achieve hegemony around the world is a golden dream long nurtured by a number of Peking rulers. Standing at the gateway to Southeast Asia, the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people will not invade anybody, but they will not allow anybody to infringe upon their independence and sovereignty.

Independent and sovereign Vietnam, which can be subdued neither by power and authority nor bought off with money, naturally becomes a powerful obstacle to forces wishing to expand southward. While our people were carrying on their fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation--a great fight which won sympathy and support from the whole of progressive mankind, including the Chinese people--the above adventurous forces dared not take direct action.

In 1970, Lon Nol, a pawn of the United States but no stranger to Peking toppled the Sihanouk administration and welcomed the United States to Kampuchea. For the sake of the common revolutionary cause the Vietnamese people and their army, fearing no sacrifice, rushed forward and, shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people, checked the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, helping the Kampuchean revolution stand firm and advance toward victory. In the meantime, on orders from their commanders, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, while pretending to ask for our people's assistance, [was] actually making feverish preparations for a premeditated wicked plan.

Vietnamese victory and United States' defeat brought a new and excellent situation to the countries of Indochina, Southeast Asia and the whole world. Alarmed by these quick changes, the Kampuchean traitors were ordered to act to check Vietnam and prepare conditions for the expansionist forces to implement their strategy. The airspace of Kampuchea had hardly been cleared of death-dealing U.S. planes when it was crowded with aircraft flying in from China in a steady airlift. The Kampuchean sea had hardly been cleared of Seventh Fleet ships when it was teeming with Chinese ships bound for Kompong Som port with cargos of modern lethal weapons for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Weapons, ammunition, money and food have poured from China in a steady flow, together with Chinese advisors to urgently increase the military force of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and direct them to open campaigns of repression against the Kampuchean people and military attacks against Vietnam.

The criminal Peking-Phnom Penh axis is no longer a secret to world opinion. Such is the deep cause and the beginning of the tragedy of genocide in Kampuchea and the war against the Vietnamese people which have lasted three years. Innumerable evidence is available. The facts cannot be denied. Those who are directly staining their hands with the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples' blood are the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of traitors. But the chief culprits are the Chinese authorities who are running headlong down the road of expansionism with their ambitions for hegemony.

We want to ask the Chinese leaders this: By committing such immoral and atrocious acts against the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, have you not run counter to the aspirations of genuine Chinese revolutionaries and the entire Chinese people who have long struggled for China's independence and freedom and friendship among nations? Are you shutting your eyes to the indignation of the people of your own country at your actions against the Vietnamese people, who are their good friends and have conducted a fight full of sacrifices and hardships for their own independence and freedom and also to help in the defence of the security of China and who have always cared for strengthening the friendship between the two fraternal peoples?

What has happened is terrifying! But more terrifying still is the calculation of the gamblers. After all, Kampuchea is barely as large as a district in China and a few million Kampucheans can be massacred to pave the way for them to conquer almost four hundred million people in Southeast Asia! But this is only mad illusion. Like the heroic Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the heroic Kampuchean people have struggled and made sacrifices for their independence and for socialism and have recorded a historic victory. They did not do this to become slaves of domestic traitors and foreign reactionaries. They certainly have enough courage and strength to regain the right to live in freedom and happiness and to be masters of their beautiful country. Continuing their revolutionary struggle, the Kampuchean people are enjoying great sympathy and support from progressive mankind. And it is the Kampuchean people who will have the last say.

#### PRC REPORTED REFUSING ENTRY TO MANY ETHNIC CHINESE

OW150721Y Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Jul (VNA)--Hundreds of Hoa, mostly old people, women and children, are being prevented by the Chinese side from passing border check-points, report VNA correspondents in the border provinces of Cao Lang, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh.

Fooled by Chinese propaganda, the Hoa continue to leave for China for fear of being labelled "traitors to the motherland." They also fear that "war will break out soon," especially since China sent fighter planes into Vietnamese airspace.

By yesterday afternoon (July 14), more than 200 Hoa in Quang Minh, including many families coming from distant places, still remained on this side of the Bac Luan Bridge, being refused permission to cross into Chinese territory by Chinese border guards.

The Chinese authorities have also staged the farce of meeting Vietnamese border guards to lodge protests against Vietnam "expelling Chinese residents." At a meeting yesterday morning in the middle of Bac Luan Bridge, in the presence of more than 200 Hoa surrounded by their luggage, Vietnamese authorities urged the Chinese authorities to ask these people whether Vietnam has expelled them or the Chinese side has urged them to leave. The Chinese side kept silent.

On this same bridge and at other border check-points the Chinese side has for many months now staged the farce of "welcoming" Hoa returnees while unleashing an unbridled campaign of lies and slanders to sow national enmity between Vietnam and China and to fool tens of thousands of Hoa people into leaving Vietnam.

## PHAN HIEN INTERVIEWED BY AKAHATA ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW170007Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 11, 12 Jul 78 p 6 OW

[Summary of 10 July interview with Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien during visit to Japan on SRV foreign policy by chief of the AKAHATA foreign news section, Onuma]

[Text] You have been quite busy since your arrival in Japan. According to reports, your meetings with Prime Minister Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sonoda and Vice Foreign Minister Arita were somewhat fruitful. What is your opinion of those talks? Furthermore, what point did you emphasize most during your visit here?

Hien: My visit is the first ever by a representative of the SRV Government. In my talks with Japanese Government officials I expressed the hope that both sides will follow an independent line in relations with each other. This is a matter of great importance. Furthermore, the two sides, based on their awareness that lasting friendship and cooperation between Japan and Vietnam is in the common interest, discussed specific problems concerning the economic and cultural cooperation between the two nations. I also noted the cooperative attitude of the Japanese Government regarding a number of proposed projects as a result of the recent visit to Vietnam of a mission of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations.

The point I emphasized most in my meetings with Japanese Government officials and the press was that Vietnam firmly maintains its position of self-reliance and independence. I also said that the Japanese Government should contribute to peace in Southeast Asia from a position of self-reliance and independence.

Secondly, I explained Vietnam's diversified, multifaceted foreign policy. Vietnam pursues the policy of establishing ties of cooperation with as many countries in the world as possible from a position of self-reliance and independence. Our relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam's admission to CEPA are also based on our position of self-reliance and independence. From the same position, we are planning to promote cooperation with West European countries, Japan, the developing nations, and the United States.

--What is your view regarding a settlement of the problems in relations between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and China? While public opinion seems to be expecting a settlement through negotiations, what do you think is making such a settlement difficult?

--Hien: To reach a settlement, it is first of all required that Vietnam and China, and then Vietnam and Cambodia, sit down at the negotiating table. All problems should be presented during these negotiations and efforts made to resolve them. The negotiations should be guided by a spirit of mutual understanding and reason, and neither side should unilaterally try to impose its will on the other. This is the most important thing in dealing with the current situation.

However, at present both China and Cambodia refuse to come to the negotiating table, and for the moment this is the main reason why we cannot reach a settlement. What is more important is that when two sides meet, they should respect each other's views, discuss matters on an amicable and equal basis and make efforts to reach an agreement acceptable to both.

At present both China and Cambodia obstinately persist in their own views and try to impose them on the other side while denouncing the other side. With this kind of attitude, it is difficult to resolve problems. It is possible to reach a settlement if China abandons its expansionist intentions, refrains from forcing its views on us, assumes a reasonable attitude and takes a position of respecting our views, too.



Vietnam always adheres to the principle of self-reliance and independence. No one is allowed to violate it. We respect justice. We value our friendship with the Chinese people and the Cambodian people. They are our neighbors. Firm ties were built between the Vietnamese and those peoples throughout history. Our strongest desire is to restore our friendship with them, establish close and friendly relations with our neighbors and create conditions in which each nation can successfully promote its own socialist construction.

--For a brief time, Japanese newspapers generally believed that Vietnam was backed by the Soviet Union and that its admission to CEMA indicated that Vietnam had moved closer to the USSR. This belief is still evident, although on a reduced scale. In this connection, would you comment on the basic lines of Vietnam's foreign policy?

Hien: In the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle, the same things were said about them in the past in each phase of their struggle. People with malicious intentions would charge that we were subservient to or serving as a pawn for this or that foreign country. They would thus attempt to fling mud at us.

In real life however, the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnam Government have consistently been adhering to a just line of self-reliance and independence. That is why they were able to win victory and the sympathy and support of the world's peoples. We will steadfastly adhere to this principle both in the present new situation and in the future.

As for those who do not understand or misunderstand our position, we want them to correctly understand it. The Vietnamese people will prove the validity of this position through words and deeds. Those who slander Vietnam will be disappointed. They are under the influence of the Chinese view. The Chinese leaders are saying that "it is under the influence of the Soviet Union that Vietnam brought on the issue of the Overseas Chinese" and that "Vietnam is acting as a pawn for a foreign country."

--Will Vietnam continue as a member of the nonaligned movement in the future? Is there any possibility that it will join in any military bloc?

Hien: Vietnam is a socialist state. Solidarity with other socialist countries is its principled position. At the same time, Vietnam is expanding its relations with countries with different political and social systems under the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Vietnam has been actively participating in the nonaligned movement, which has been welcomed by nonaligned nations and world public opinion. The reason that Vietnam is a socialist state based on the principle of self-reliance and independence, that other nonaligned nations also pursue the line of self-determination and shape their own policies and destinies under the same principle, and that Vietnam and these nonaligned nations therefore find their positions extremely close in many respects.

Furthermore, while promoting our anti-imperialist, antineocolonialist struggle side by side with nonaligned nations, we have developed firm, friendly ties with them. Even today we remain firmly united with them in this struggle. Meanwhile, nonaligned countries are striving for self-reliant and independent economic construction, for the strengthening of international cooperation under the principle of equality and reciprocity, and for a new world economic order. Their position in this respect completely conforms to the SRV policy. Vietnam will continue to play an active role in the nonaligned movement. There will be no change in this policy.

Vietnam has fought against aggressive military blocs for a long time, making tremendous sacrifices to win its independence and freedom. We know very well how valuable independence and freedom are. Therefore, we are determined to cherish the independence and freedom of our own country and, at the same time, to respect the independence and freedom of any other country. Vietnam is not planning to take part in any military bloc.

--Please tell us about Vietnam's basic policy toward ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and its member countries.

Hien: Vietnam's Southeast Asian policy is indicated in the four-point Southeast Asian policy that was clarified by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in July, 1976. This policy is being welcomed by the ASEAN member countries. The four points were clearly stated in the joint communiques with the Philippines and Thailand.

Vietnam's four-point Southeast Asian policy is also supported by Southeast Asian countries other than the ASEAN members. India, for instance, actively supports it. This is because the policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and is aimed at developing cooperative relations among Southeast Asian countries. It also accords with the common interests of the region--peace and neutrality.

There has been remarkable progress in the past 2 years in the relations between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries, including the ASEAN member nations. We believe that now is the time for the Southeast Asian countries, regardless of whether they are ASEAN members or not, to talk about a peaceful, neutral Southeast Asia.

At the suggestion of Malaysia, ASEAN has proposed a "peaceful, free and neutral zone" plan for Southeast Asia. Vietnam proposes an "independent, peaceful and neutral zone" plan. There is a difference in wording. However, in order to develop cooperation among Southeast Asian countries, countries need to exchange views on the plans.

If the countries have the common desire and goal of promoting peace and security in Southeast Asia, strengthening cooperation with one another and creating conditions for developing their countries and building an affluent life for their people and if they agree on this common goal, the question of what this regional plan should be called will be easily resolved.

--How are you planning to normalize and develop Vietnam's relations with the United States?

Hien: We resolutely fought against U.S. aggression for the independence and liberation of our country. However, at the same time we held talks with the United States for 5 years. We make no concessions where principles are involved, but we will act nimbly and flexibly to help settle the issue. Following the complete liberation of South Vietnam, we indicated our readiness to normalize relations with the United States. The normalization of relations between the two countries is beneficial to both Vietnam and the United States.

Although the United States inflicted heavy damage on Vietnam, we have no intention of continuing harboring hatred for it. We have always maintained friendly relations with the American people and we want to continue in the days to come. To open up a new age in the relations between the two countries we are ready to talk at any time. We are aware of the difficulties facing the Carter administration, particularly with the U.S. Congress. In a talk the two parties must seek a settlement agreeable to both. We do not intend to impose our views on the United States. The United States cannot impose its views on us either.

In the war, the United States caused damage to Vietnam. After the war many countries, including those which did no damage to Vietnam and others which did some damage, have been adopting an active attitude toward cooperation with Vietnam for its rehabilitation. However, the United States has not yet adopted an active attitude. World opinion stresses that the United States should cooperate for Vietnam's rehabilitation. This is a reasonable assertion. It also is a matter of American conscience. We set no preconditions for the talks. We believe that if there is a question, we may as well discuss and resolve it.

--What are the prospects for the rehabilitation and socialist construction of Vietnam under the present, complicated external relations?

Hien: China's discontinuation of aid and withdrawal of its technicians has necessitated a slight readjustment in our economic construction plan. However, the Chinese action cannot bring Vietnam's socialist construction to a halt. The Vietnamese people have been forged in war and adversity. They have surmounted difficulties that were more difficult than the present ones.

Moreover, Vietnam has now achieved independence and unification, and the whole world is profoundly sympathetic to it. With the support of the peoples of the world, including the Japanese people, and with the backing of the socialist countries and the fraternal parties of the world, we will surely win a big victory. This is the firm determination of the Vietnamese people, and no force can shatter this determination. The more difficult our situation becomes, the harder our determination will be.

ASSISTANT TO FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIA, PRC

OW170005Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 8 Jul 78 p 6 OW

[Summary of 6 July interview with Ngo Dien, assistant to the SRV foreign minister, on Vietnamese relations with Cambodia and China by AKAHATA Hanoi correspondent Isao Takano, reported by Takano in a dispatch datelined Hanoi, 16 July, first of two parts--place of interview not indicated]

[Text] Question: Recently, Japanese and other Western news media reported that Vietnam carried out a large-scale invasion of Cambodia and organized a coup d'etat in Cambodia. In connection with the coup, Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said that a person who knew about the coup had been arrested. Could you please clarify these facts first?

Answer: We are aware of the fact that Western media are reporting that Cambodia is denouncing Vietnam for having plotted a coup or invaded Cambodian territory. We completely deny these allegations by the Cambodian side. As we have clarified over and over again, it not only runs counter to Vietnam's line and policy, but is also not in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of the region for Vietnam to invade another country or interfere in its domestic affairs.

As has been made clear regarding the charge that Vietnam invaded Cambodia, the facts are entirely to the contrary. As a matter of fact, the Cambodians are invading Vietnam and committing grave crimes aided by Chinese supplies and arms. As of 5 July, the Cambodian troops had intruded into and continued to occupy seven places in Kien Giang and An Xuyen provinces in southern Vietnam. They keep invading us no matter how many times we drive them out in exercising our right of self-defense. Their goal in doing so is to throw Vietnam into confusion.

As regards the so-called coup allegedly plotted by Vietnam, they allege that Vietnam tried to topple the incumbent regime in Cambodia in cooperation with the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency), citing so-called evidence of various sorts. What nonsense! This is too ridiculous. We cannot take this sort of nonsense seriously.

Speaking of a coup, is it not being talked about as a result of the killings committed among themselves? They are resorting to repressive rule, and it is not strange at all to hear that forces opposed to it have emerged among the people, the army and cadres. They repress these people and concoct the story that they quelled a ring instigated by Vietnam. This is complete nonsense.

Question: Is there anything new in the Vietnamese position on settling relations with Cambodia? Is there any change in your position?

Answer: Our struggle against Cambodia is in behalf of self-defense to the bitter end. Vietnam's position is consistent. We value friendship and solidarity and are invariably calling for a settlement through negotiations. If they carry out aggression, we must defend ourselves. If their aggression becomes vicious, we must naturally strengthen our self-defense. We are restraining ourselves. We value friendship above anything else.

A negotiated settlement is clearly indicated in our statements and memoranda. If Cambodia agrees to the memoranda, we are ready at any time to withdraw our armed forces 5 kilometers from the border and cease hostilities immediately.

We are always ready to discuss and conclude a treaty on respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on the non-use of armed force or the threat of armed force in our mutual relations and on equality, peace and friendship in our good neighborly relations. We are also ready to conclude a treaty concerning the border between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's territory and sovereignty within the present borderlines. This policy of ours is consistent with our relations with all other countries, including the Southeast Asian countries.

If there is anything new in our relations with Cambodia, it is the fact that China is now further increasing its supplies of materials and arms to Cambodia. This is worsening the relations between Vietnam and the question of ethnic Chinese.

#### NGUYEN DUY TRINH VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA

For a TASS account of a review of SRV-Cambodia relations by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh that appeared in a recent issue of KOMMUNIST, see page L 2 of the 17 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

#### REFUGEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON GENOCIDE, UPRISINGS IN CAMBODIA

BK141228Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 July 78 BK

["Confession by (Nam Tot), a cadre of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's army, who was captured while committing crimes in the Vietnam-Kampuchea border area"--recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] My name is (Nam Tot), former leader of the First Platoon of the 45th Company, 12th Battalion, 157th Regiment, 20th Airborne Division. The Kampuchean people and army are infuriated over the crimes committed by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has purged and massacred a great number of cadres and combatants not only in my unit, but also in many divisions and localities. I myself was a victim of this clique. One day this clique gathered me and dozens of others to carry out a so-called extraordinary mission. However, the clique confined us in a dark room, ordered us to take off all our clothes and tied us up. The clique then took us to an area some 300 meters from the battalion headquarters. I knew then that the clique was going to massacre us. When we arrived I saw the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's running dogs killing dozens of Kampuchean army cadres and combatants with knives and hoes. Some had their brains scattered and others were dismembered.



The running dogs then abruptly shot to death many men in our group of 50. The survivors, including myself, ran for our lives into the jungle and made good our escape. Such barbarous scenes of massacre take place daily in all localities in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and army and I have clearly realized that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique can be cruel and fascist because it is protected and instigated by the Chinese authorities. My unit and all other units were equipped with weapons supplied by China.

Our Kampuchean people lead very miserable lives. They do not have enough rice to eat or clothes to wear. The sick do not have medicine. Children are not sent to school. All freedoms have been eliminated.

All the Kampuchean people and I believed that after completely defeating the U.S. imperialists we could live peacefully and joyfully with our families, rebuild the country and enjoy a truly happy life. This dream has been grossly trampled underfoot by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has bathed our country in genocide. Over the past 3 years, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has used Chinese weapons and followed Chinese guidance in sending Kampuchean soldiers to border areas to nibble at Vietnamese territory. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique says that Vietnam is Kampuchea's number one enemy. This clique has fabricated many stories to slander Vietnam and has schemed to create hatred between the two nations.

The Kampuchean people and army and I clearly understand that Vietnam is a neighboring country which is bound to the Kampuchean people by blood and flesh ties and which shared our combat trench during the fight against the Americans. Fabrications by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary can only infuriate the Kampuchean people. Therefore, many localities and army units, such as the (Pekaki), (Khung Krit), and (Ap Bac) areas and the 11th Battalion of the 157th Regiment in the 20th region where I lived, can no longer endure the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's reactionary line and have revolted.

I have also been informed that the people have risen up in a great many other localities throughout the country to struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. I am convinced that the people and the armed forces in many other areas will also revolt. I believe that this is the only way to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, to liberate ourselves and the country, to escape genocide and to rebuild the unswerving Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship.

#### More Interviews on Cambodian Conditions

BK160710Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Unattributed talk: "The Cambodian Authorities Betray the Revolution" based on interview with Cambodian POW's (Vet Trang) and (Keo Kun)]

[Text] I asked brother (Vet Trang): Are there any Chinese residents [anikachon chen] left in Prey Veng sector? He said: After liberation day, the Chinese residents were driven out just as were the Vietnamese residents. All of the people who were driven from Khmer could not take any valuable belongings with them except for some clothes. During the evacuation, even their few belongings were seized by the Khmer troops. The majority of the Vietnamese residents fled to Vietnam, while a small number of them fled to live in villages with the fraternal Khmer people. The Chinese residents were then not allowed to speak Chinese. They were forced to till the land alongside the fraternal Khmer people.

At that time, brother (Vet Trang)'s unit was moving southward. It was ambushed and captured while traveling along Route 13. (Vet Trang) said: I was very scared and thought that I would be killed, because my superiors had turned to attack Vietnam despite the fact that in the struggle against the U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese people and armed forces unconditionally helped the Khmer people fight the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

I thought that if I was captured, I would not survive, because our armed forces had been very cruel to the Vietnamese combatants and people. Now I know that I will not die. I will survive because the Vietnamese have been as good as they were before. They have not changed. They have treated me like a member of their family. I have been given sufficient food just like the Vietnamese combatants.

When asked what he thought about during the past week and more, he said: I kept on thinking about the uprising along Route 15 from Neak Luong to Prey Veng. Before I was captured, I heard about some forces rising up against the Phnom Penh powerholders. At that time, I was both overjoyed and worried. I was overjoyed to hear about the forces rising up against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary fascist clique. At the same time, I was worried that thousands of those troops might be suppressed and killed, like those in the previous unsuccessful uprisings.

I know that my people and the brothers in the army of the Phnom Penh powerholders wish to effect a change in Kampuchea. They want to attack, topple and destroy the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, because those powerholders are crueler than the Lon Nol clique. They call themselves revolutionaries, when, in fact, they have robbed the strength, flesh and blood of the people and true revolutionary combatants. They have destroyed the true revolutionary cause of the Khmer people. They have never thought of building the Khmer nation and improving the living conditions of the Khmer people. They have thought only of oppressing and robbing the people. Worse than that, they have deceived and hoodwinked the Khmer people and army to foment a war and massacre the innocent Vietnamese people. They have also destroyed the solidarity between the Khmer and Vietnamese nations in order to serve the interests of their masters. They drove me to fight my own friends and to die in vain.

Brother (Vet Trang) and brother (Keo Kun) of the 3d Division of the Kampuchean army were among the first to rise up against the Phnom Penh powerholders. In order to survive, they constantly thought of whom they were fighting against. The Phnom Penh powerholders had clamored that Vietnam was the aggressor, but, on the contrary, they saw Kampuchea sending its armed forces to commit aggression against and massacre the Vietnamese people.

Brother (Vet Trang) has clear evidence that following the total liberation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese soldiers who had helped Kampuchea fight against the U.S. imperialists were withdrawn to the last man from the country. Brother (Vet Trang) had many friends of the Vietnamese armed forces who were stationed in his home town during the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, such as brother (Tong), brother (Nguyen), brother (Mai), brother (Ky) and brother (Hung). They shared weal and woe together and loved each other like brothers.

Brother (Vet Trang)'s parents took good care of and treated these friends as their own sons. Now the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has forced him to turn his gun on his own friends and kill his friends' people. Every time he saw babies die with their mothers and saw young girls and boys burned beyond recognition, he always recalled his home town. He wondered whether his beloved sons have enough food and whether they are sick. What is his wife doing now? His elder son is 6 years old and the younger is 2 years old; they will never recognize their father's face.

Brother (Vet Trang) now understands why so many soldiers and officers have deserted from the Kampuchean army. He also understands why so many soldiers and officers in the Kampuchean army have been liquidated by the Phnom Penh powerholders and why an increasing number of them have risen up against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This has taken place not only in Prey Veng sector but also in Battambang, Kampot, Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom provinces. The Phnom Penh radio has falsely boasted that brother (Vet Trang's) unit is made up of the most outstanding sons of Kampuchea. But, in fact this unit is like a group of bandits on a looting spree.

There was then nothing for brother (Vet Trang) to wait for. When the opportunity came, he rose up and, holding an AK rifle, raised his hands in surrender to the Vietnamese army.

I have escaped death. I have come to stay here. The Vietnamese side has treated me well. I have met with my Vietnamese friends. I dare say that Vietnam is a sincere friend of Kampuchea.

Asked about the uprising in Prey Veng sector, brother (Keo Kun) said: I have heard about the uprising in the 3d Division. On many occasions, I have seen the Phnom Penh power-holders arresting senior commanders because they opposed the present regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which is going counter to the national interests and destroying the national traditions. They wanted to liberate the country from the oppressive yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Brother (Keo Kun) said that he desires to live as an ordinary person together with the Kampuchean people who have fled to Vietnam. As the Kampuchean armed forces shelled Vietnamese territory, causing resounding and earthshaking noise throughout the area, brother (Keo Kun) added: If there is a new liberation army or revolutionary force in Kampuchea, I will join it. I believe that my friends will all join it, too.

Standing around me were the fraternal Kampuchean peasants who had recently fled to Vietnam. At first they looked very unhappy and miserable. Except for rice and gruel, they had not eaten anything for a long time. They did not even know how to use money. They do not know how to read and write. The majority of them worked on farms or joined the army with the aim to wage a revolution for the liberation of their country. They now clearly realize that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is robbing the people of their revolution and is betraying the Khmer nation and people. They are massacring and persecuting the Khmer people in a most barbarous manner. Those who are still alive must suffer untold misery and hardship.

After they were captured and sent to the rear, they were very sad because they realized that they had turned their guns on innocent Vietnamese people, killing them and burning their property and houses. They grieve greatly over the crimes that they committed against the Vietnamese people who had contributed to their victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists for the liberation of their own country.

A new beam of light has now shone in the minds of brother (Vet Trang), brother (Keo Kun) and many others. As for Vietnam, now and in the future, it is always a very sincere friend of the Kampuchean people.

400 CAMBODIANS REPORTED PUT OUT OF ACTION IN LONG AN

BK170638Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Jul 78 BK

[From "Review of the Local Press" feature]

[Excerpt] The paper LONG AN on 11 July carries on page one a photo of a youth in Tan Chau district undergoing a physical examination for military service and a photo of a unit of the Vinh Hung district border security force manning position No 773.

The paper also carries on its front page a news report released by the Long An provincial people's committee on the victories of local forces in the border areas. The report says that from 28 June to 4 July our troops and people annihilated three enemy companies and decimated two battalions, putting 400 intruders out of action along the border from (Long Khot) area of Vinh Hung district to Duc Hue district.

## NAVY REPORTED MAINTAINING HIGH LEVEL OF VIGILANCE

OW170028Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The navy of the Vietnam People's Army has heightened its vigilance and is ready to fight at any time to defend the fatherland's territorial waters and islands. A certain naval unit of the people's army has often conducted exercises and continuously improved its combat command coordination capability.

All ships are ready to sail into action as soon as the order is given. Following combat plans, those in defensive positions around the islands have often held coordinated exercises. All radar stations are operating in shifts and are ready to promptly report to their commands whenever a target is detected so that patrol boats and warships can be dispatched. A certain warship three times promptly and severely punished sailboats of the Kampuchean armed forces that intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters, sinking three of them and damaging many others.

## Improved Military Discipline

OW161645Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The naval armed service recently summed up the achievements scored in the first phase of implementing the movement to enhance observance of military discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system.

Since the implementation of this movement, progress has been made in the naval armed service in observing military discipline as the result of better understanding of ideological concepts, better awareness of military discipline and state laws, improvement of educational activities and leadership organizations, and better management of troops and material and technical bases. The progress scored in this movement is due to the firm confidence in and the better implementation of revolutionary lines and party policies and tasks, better implementation of directives and orders concerning combat readiness, combat and combat support and better observance of rules and regulations relating to public order and security, traffic regulations and military appearance. As a result, combat efficiency and labor productivity have further increased.

During the first phase of this movement, two naval regiments, one naval fleet, nine naval battalions and units [hair dqoolj] and hundreds of naval ships and junks, companies, warehouses, workshops and offices have been rated units with good standards of military discipline. Some naval units have particularly made much progress in observing military discipline, such as the 311th Naval Unit operating along Coastal Region C, the 231st Naval Unit operating along Coastal Region B, the 2d Naval Unit of the 2d Naval Group [Dquanf], the naval security guard company operating along Coastal Region D, the 3d and 7th naval companies of the 31st Engineering Group and others.

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO ROMANIA--Hanoi, 24 Jun--A group of Vietnamese senior high school students gifted in math left here today for the 20th International Olympics of Young Mathematicians to be held in Bucharest, Romania. The group led by math teacher Le Hai Chau includes five tenth form students from Hanoi, one from Haiphong, one from Hue, and one from Vinh. The contestants are aged 16 to 17 and are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. This is the first time they have attended the International Olympics of Young Mathematicians. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW]



## SRV'S PHAN HIEN MEETS AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW131422Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 13 Jul (AFP)--The Vietnamese vice foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, spent almost 2 hours here today in talks with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock. The talks were scheduled for 1 hour only and Australian officials said later they have been "very surprised, but favorably so, with the frankness" of Mr Hien. Mr Peacock said afterward the talks had been "extremely valuable, wide-ranging, and extremely frank." He said he would describe the Australian-Vietnam relationship as "a correct one."

Officials said after the talks that Mr Hien had briefed Mr Peacock about Vietnam's relations with China, with the Soviet Union, and with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Mr Hien, at Mr Peacock's request, had reaffirmed his statement in Tokyo this week expressing a desire for speedy normalisation of relations with the United States while leaving the questions of missing Americans and "healing the wounds of war" until later, the officials said.

The officials said Mr Hien had stressed Vietnam's concern to keep its independence and sovereignty. Mr Hien also said the reason for such large numbers of refugees coming to Asian countries and to Australia was because of social and economic conditions in Vietnam since the end of the war. He told Mr Peacock he acknowledged that Australia was performing a "humanitarian task" in accepting Vietnamese refugees and said that the question of family reunions would be pursued by him on his return to Hanoi.

Australian officials believe that Mr Hien's current Asian tour of Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand reflects Vietnam's concern to develop relations with "Western" nations, particularly at a time of the current severe troubles with China. Mr Hien paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, after his talks with Mr Peacock. Mr Hien will spend the weekend studying Australian farming schemes in southern New South Wales.

## Reports Catholic Official Released

OW131424Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 13 Jul (AFP)--Monsignor Thuan, the coadjutor to the Roman Catholic archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City, has been released from jail and is now living in a presbytery near Hanoi, it was confirmed today. Australian officials said the confirmation had been given by the Vietnamese vice foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, in talks with the foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock. Mr Hien told Mr Peacock Msgr Thuan has been released, was in good health, and was being allowed to celebrate mass, according to official sources. Australia, along with other countries, has made many representations both directly and indirectly to Hanoi for Msgr Thuan's release.

## BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT--The federal government finished the financial year ending 30 June with a budget deficit of \$3,332 million. This was more than \$1,000 million over the budget estimate. The treasurer, Mr Howard, said today that despite the figure the government had maintained a very firm restraint on its spending. He attributed the increase in the deficit to an unanticipated decline in revenue. Mr Howard said the vigorous attitude toward public spending would be maintained throughout the financial year just begun. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW]

## SUHARTO BEGINS 2-DAY VISIT TO EAST TIMOR

BK160818Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto and Mrs Tien Suharto and their party this afternoon arrived in Dili for 2-day visit to East Timor. A number of Cabinet ministers and ambassadors of ASEAN member countries accompanied the president. In addition to 32 Indonesian and 16 foreign reporters representing mass media, radio and televisions, newspapers and magazines from Europe, the United States, Asia and Australia will cover the president's working visit.

After a rest, President and Mrs Tien Suharto will watch a band performance by the boy scouts of Dili around 1430 hours to be followed by the inauguration of the TVRI [Televisi Republik Indonesia] relay station by pushing a button. The president will also at the same time symbolically inaugurate development projects in East Timor Province. A live reportage on the inauguration of the TVRI relay station will be carried by central RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] direct from Dili from 1600 hours west Indonesia time.

Tomorrow morning, before visiting the Maliana district, the president will address a special session of the East Timor provincial assembly marking the second anniversary of the merger of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia. The special session will also be carried live by the RRI direct from Dili starting at 0745.

## MARCOS THANKS SUHARTO FOR OIL EXPLORATION ASSISTANCE

BK151520Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The minister of the Department of Energy of the Philippines, Geronimo Z. Velasco, was received by President Suharto at Merdeka Palace today. Geronimo Velasco, who is visiting Indonesia for several days, earlier held talks with Indonesia's Mining and Energy Minister Subroto and the president-director of Pertamina, Piet Harjono.

At his meeting with President Suharto, Velasco handed over a letter from President Marcos, in which the Philippine president expressed his gratitude for Indonesia's assistance in oil explorations in the Philippines. He said that thanks to the assistance, the Philippines could hope to produce about 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day in the first quarter of next year.

Velasco also discussed a plan to import additional Indonesian oil to meet Philippine oil needs, which have been increasing at the rate of 9 percent a year. This year, the Philippines will import 15 to 18 percent of its oil needs from Indonesia. It is hoped that more oil can be imported from Indonesia in the coming years. Velasco also discussed geothermal, coal and other sources of energy.

## BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--(Asamera) Oil Indonesia, a U.S. company operating in Indonesia under a production-sharing contract with Pertamina State Oil Company, has struck oil in Aceh. The "North Pseudawa A2" well is producing 1,105 barrels of crude oil a day. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK]

ADB ASSISTANCE--The Asian Development Bank is giving a \$23 million loan to Indonesia to improve secondary technical education. Twenty secondary technical schools will receive machinery, electric and electronic instruments and other facilities for practical training. A center to upgrade technical school teachers will also be built in Medan. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## NATIONAL FRONT WINS ABSOLUTE MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT

BK161112Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Barisan Nasional [National Front] has secured an absolute majority in the Dewan Rakyat [Parliament] with the party winning 13 seats in the staggered parliamentary elections in Sabah. The Barisan Nasional now has a total of 110 seats in Parliament, the DAP [Democratic Action Party] 16, PAS [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] 5 and independents 2. In fact, the Barisan Nasional won an absolute majority by 1125 pm last night when it crossed the 103 seats mark.

Deputy minister of works and utilities, Datuk Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong, was defeated in the Kinabalu constituency by an independent candidate, Encik (Mak Fudin), a former magistrate. Encik (Fudin) won 7,639 votes against 2,396 by Datuk Ghani. The DAP won its only parliamentary seat in Sabah in the Sandakan constituency. Its candidate, Encik (Pang Kiat Lim) polled 8,933 votes, defeating the Barisan Nasional opponent, Encik Vincent Wong Foo Ting with a majority of 3,639 votes. The chief minister, Datuk Harris Salleh, was returned unopposed in the Ulu Padas constituency. He is the president of Berjaya.

The president of USNO [United Sabah National Organization], Tan Sri Haji Mohamad Keruak, who stood on a Barisan Nasional ticket, retained his Kota Belud seat, defeating his nearest rival, an independent, Encik Rasan Asing, by 1,869 votes. The deputy chief minister and deputy president of Berjaya, Datuk James Ongkili, who also stood on a Barisan Nasional ticket, was returned to the Tuaran seat with a majority of 4,575. He polled 8,100 against 3,500 by M.A. Rahman of [word indistinct]. A former state deputy minister of communications network, Encik Clearence Mansul, secured the Penampang seat with a majority of 3,500. He lead an independent, Encik (Nelson Stephen) in a straight fight.

Commenting on the impressive performance of the Barisan Nasional, Datuk Harris said the landslide victory showed the people's confidence in the federal government and in the leadership of Datuk Hussein bin Onn. He also said that the Berjaya's best independent candidate, Encik Abdul Ghani Misbah, who won the Kinabatangan seat, would become a Barisan Nasional MP. By virtue of this, the Barison Nasional could be considered to have won 14 seats in Sabah making the total in Parliament 111. Datuk Harris went on to reiterate that all the promises made by the Barison Nasional would be carried out. The party would continue to lead the people with a sense of responsibility.

## Hussein Hails Sabah Election

BK161114Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, said the people in the state of Sabah have voted for peace, prosperity and social justice by giving the National Front the overwhelming mandate to rule. The prime minister said the mandate will not be for the privileged few or groups but for all Malaysians.

In a statement issued today in conjunction with the National Front victory in Sabah, Datuk Hussein said the people have given their support in insuring political stability. What matters now was to fulfill the pledges to benefit the people, especially the poor and the unfortunate. He pointed out that the responsibility would be heavy. However, the party promised to do its best with the guidance (?of all).

## BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

OW140040Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Jul (AFP)--Foreign Minister Mohamad Shamsul Haq today stressed Bangladesh's very close and friendly relations with ASEAN but said the question of Bangladesh joining the alliance had not been discussed nor raised. The visiting Bangladesh leader also underscored the cordial relations existing between his country and the Philippines, "and my visit is an indication of this...to further consolidate and strengthen our relations." Minister Haq spoke to airport newsmen upon arrival here for a two-day official visit on the last leg of a four-nation tour of Southeast Asia that had taken in Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He described his Philippine visit as "primarily a good will" tour and voiced hope he would have fruitful discussions with President Ferdinand Marcos and Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo whom he will meet tomorrow.

Their talks, he said, would center on trade and cultural matters and other regional and international issues which are of mutual interest of both countries. Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, who met Mr. Haq, earlier told newsmen the Philippines was ready to extend technical help to Bangladesh on the establishment of a pulp and paper industry.

## To Exchange Diplomatic Missions

OW160545Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 16 Jul (AFP)--Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq Saturday said Bangladesh and the Philippines have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions. The Bangladesh foreign minister spoke to airport newsmen prior to departure for Dacca after a two-day visit here on the last leg of a four-nation Southeast Asian tour that had taken in Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. During his stay here, Minister Haq held talks with President Ferdinand Marcos and other senior officials including Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. He underscored the need for further exchange of cultural, trade and economic missions between the two countries to strengthen their relations.

## OFFICIAL QUOTED ON U.S. BASE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

OW131435Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Jul (AFP)--A senior Philippine official said today the issue of how much rental the United States would pay for keeping their bases in the Philippines was still pending and he doubted an agreement could be reached on it this year.

Solicitor (Attorney) General Estelito P. Mendoza told newsmen he believed however there could be agreement on some other points at issue in the two countries' current negotiations for a new bases treaty. Asked if the question of American rental for the bases could be resolved this year, Mr. Mendoza said "I doubt very much, because the matter of compensation will involve the United States Congress. He said there might be "greater need for more time" insofar as the rental aspect of the negotiations was concerned. Although neither government has mentioned any specific figure, the Philippines was unofficially reported to have demanded previously an amount of 1.5 thousand million dollars in military and economic aid over a 5-year period.



The new treaty being negotiated concerns Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Navy Base in Luzon Island. Clark provides logistics support to U.S. Air Force operations in Southeast Asia while Subic is a 7th Fleet repair base, and both bases are considered strategically vital to U.S. defenses.

Mr Mendoza said that while the question of financial compensation would need U.S. congressional approval, he did not think such approval was needed on the matter of reducing the areas of the bases. Earlier president Ferdinand Marcos indicated that the size of Clark would probably be reduced from 52,000 to about 4,500 hectares and Subic from 17,000 to about 8,000 hectares.

Mr Mendoza said military authorities on both sides were continuing their talks on relinquishment of some areas covered by the bases as well as on the relation between the Filipino commander to be appointed for the bases and "American prerogatives" concerning use of military facilities. He said that while a Filipino commander will be installed, U.S. forces "will continue to be under the command of an American commander." In previous negotiations, the U.S. side agreed to the appointment of a Filipino base commander and to recognize Philippine sovereignty over the bases. The Philippine side on its part agreed that U.S. forces shall have unimpeded use of their facilities for military operations.

#### AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION MINISTER ARRIVES, WELCOMES ASEAN STATEMENT

OW141337Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 14 Jul (AFP)--Australian Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister Michael MacKellar today welcomed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) statement calling for concerted international action to help solve the Indochina refugees problem.

Mr MacKellar was speaking to airport newsmen upon arriving here for a five-day visit during which he will have talks on the Vietnamese refugees issue and outline to Philippine officials Australia's new immigration policy. The minister, who has visited Singapore and Indonesia, says that "refugees (?are the) responsibility of the world, not just of one region."

The ASEAN call for a more concerted international effort to solve the refugees problem was made by the ASEAN foreign ministers in their recent annual meeting in Bangkok. Mr MacKellar said Australia for its part was doing its utmost to help solve "a problem of world dimension."

#### ARMED FORCES BUY GRENADE PARTS FROM JAPAN

OW151355Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] A Camp Aguinaldo spokesman today said that the 2,000 pieces of hand grenade plungers impounded temporarily at the Manila International Airport are part of an importation made by Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. The spokesman said the shipment is included in the 100,000 pieces ordered by the AFP from Fuji Industrial of Japan for manufacture of hand grenades in the Philippines. The bulk of the items have already been received by the armed forces. They were brought in Tuesday by Kazuo Kanazawa of Fuji, an industrial corporate of Japan, on an Philippine Airlines flight from Tokyo. Kanazawa was met at the airport by a retired AFP colonel, who reportedly told airport authorities that the shipment was for the use of the armed forces. The country now manufactures many types of munitions for the AFP as part of the government's self-reliance program in the production of defense equipment (?and parts).

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